THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 115. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

A Compromise Effected, and a Three Weeks' Trial Reduced to One Day—The Executors of the Will make no Opposition, and Let the Contestants have it All their Own Way—The Jury Render a Verdict that M'me Jumel, at the Time of the Execution of the Will, was of Unsound Mind—A Lucky Thing for Mr. Nelson Chace—The Delusions of the Deceased.

SUPREME COURT, November 12—Before Judge J. F. Barnard.—Nelson Chace vs. Rev. J. Howard Smith, et al.—The long-talked-of "Jumel Will Case," which, after several postponements, was set down positively for to-day in this Court, was called promptly at 10 o'clock, and the parties on both sides announced themselves "ready." Plaintiff was represented by Charles O'Conor, Aaron Vanderpoel, and Martin Smith as counsel, and the defendants by E. W. Stoughton, H. L. Clinton, ex-Surrogate Bradford, and others. It had been rumored for several days past that a sort of compromise had been effected between the contestant of the will and the executors, which would materially simplify the case and shorten the trial; and this proved to be so. What the terms of this compromise are were not distinctly brought to light during the trial, and neither party appear to be anxious to give the particulars of what is nobody's business but their own. From what could be ascertained, however, it appears that the executors, distrusting their ability to maintain the validity of the will before a jury, accepted the offer of Mr. Chace to pay out of the proceeds of M'me Jumel's property all the specific bequests of the will, consisting of $70,000 to the Church of the Intercession at Carmansville, besides a lot of land on which to erect a building; $5000 to the pastor, Rev. J. Howard Smith; $1000 each, more or less, to some half-a-dozen charitable institutions, besides all the expenses of the suit thus far, they renouncing their claim to the residuary portion of the estate in which, by the terms of the will, they were to share equally in proportion to the amount of the several bequests. This "residuary" portion of the estate comprises three-fourths or more of the whole property, so that in reality it was equivalent to giving up the entire contest. Half a loaf, however, or even a tenth of a loaf, is better than no bread, and they will probably get as much as the eccentric M'me Jumel in her sound mind ever intended to bestow upon religious or charitable institutions. The remainder of the estate, comprising probably a quarter of a million of dollars, will, therefore, go to the contestant, Nelson Chace, who, as appeared from the evidence, has purchased for the petty sum of $30,000 all the right, title, and interest of the other heirs. So that Mr. Chace has made a decided hit.

No difficulty was found in empannelling a jury, only one man having made up his mind on the subject, and after the jury was sworn, Mr. O'Conor opened the case in behalf of the contestant, briefly stating the object of the suit, and rehearsing the leading points in the life of the testator, M'me Jumel. He said she was of humble origin, being the daughter of a common sailor, of Newport, R. I. In her youth she came to the city with her sister, during the beginning of this century, where both of them were married—the former to M. Jumel, and the latter to a Mr. Jones. The four children of Mrs. Jones were the heirs-at-law, and were among the plaintiffs in this action.

M'me Jumel herself, the counsel said, never had any children, but she adopted one of the children of her sister, who subsequently married Nelson Chace, the other plaintiff in this action. The greatest affection for the children of her sister and of Mrs. Chace was always manifested by M'me Jumel up to the year 1859. In the winter of 1854 and 1855 the decline of her mental powers commenced. She had just returned from France, where a marriage was contracted between one of her nieces, a daughter of Mrs. Chace, and a Mr. Perry, of good family; and in a letter to this family she announced her intention to bequeath the whole of her property to her sister's children. After 1855 she become a monomaniac on the subject of her apprehended assassination, and organized what she called a "legion" for her protection. Her best friends and relatives, Mr. Chace among the rest, she believed were engaged in a conspiracy to poison her. She was afflicted with a variety of delusions, among which was one that she had the power of miraculous cure by the laying-on of hands, etc. While she was in this condition of mental delusion, amounting to complete insanity, the will now in question was made. The will gives, first, sixteen lots of land to build a church on, and $70,000 for building the church and parsonage. The pastor of the church was John Howard Smith, who also received a legacy of $5000. Mrs. Perry, her niece, was left merely the income of $10,000, the principal to go to her heirs at her death, in case she left any.

Various other bequests were made to divers charitable societies, all of which were to receive their *pro rata* share of the residue of the estate after the bequests were paid. Mr. Chace and the other plaintiffs in this action were willing and had offered to pay these various bequests, including the $5000 to Mr. Smith, but the defendants, in case the will was maintained, would have their share of the residue, excluding the lawful heirs from all participation of the property.

Nelson Chace sworn—Am one of the plaintiffs in this action; was acquainted with M'me Jumel for many years; became acquainted with her in 1831, at Otsego, and subsequently married her daughter, and lived in her family thirty-four years; Mons. Jumel, her husband, died in May, 1832; am familiar with all of M'me Jumel's property; her property in New York, all except some lots on the Seventh avenue, was Mr. Jumel's property; my wife died on the 5th May, 1843; I married her in January, 1832; two of my children, Eliza and William, are living; Mrs. Maria Jones was the mother of my wife; she was born in 1801 or 1802; a more strong affection never existed between two human beings than between my wife and M'me Jumel; on her death M'me Jumel took to her bed and remained there a week; after my wife's death M'me Jumel took my children into her family, and nurtured them like a mother until my daughter got married, and until she became infirm and insane; M'me Jumel went to Europe in 1853, taking with her my children, and returning when my daughter married Mr. Perry in France; while travelling abroad she bore the name of Eliza B. Burr, having formerly been married to Aaron Burr.

Counsel here read a letter from M'me Jumel to the father of Mrs. Perry, the man who married her niece, dated Paris, May, 1854. In this letter she states that her property is worth about ten million francs, and that she could assure to her niece five million francs.

Witness was shown a letter from M'me Jumel to himself, dated at Nice, in Italy, which he said he recognized as the one received by him from its author. The letter states M'me Jumel's intention to go to Rome; that she will be under the necessity of spending large amounts of money for his daughter, in purchasing court dresses, *et cetera*, and asking for a letter of credit to the Rothschilds for $2000. She also relates her narrow escape from shipwreck, and evinces a very friendly tone throughout towards Mr. Chace and his family. The letters exhibited to the witness Foster were also read, and exhibited the most tender affection on the part of M'me Jumel towards her niece, who at that time had been married to Paul Perry, and was living in Boston. One of the letters is written to her niece's husband, exhorting him to take good care of his wife, and prophesying all sorts of happiness from the union. Another, written to Mr. Perry's father, congratulates him and herself on the auspicious union of their children.

Another letter from M'me Jumel to Mrs. Chace, when she was a school girl, dated in 1817, exhibits all the affection of a mother for her child.

Witness continued—After M'me Jumel's return from France, in 1854, I noticed a remarkable change in her demeanor; she got up a company, which she called her "legion," numbering about twenty boys, and dressed them in fantastic uniform, and marched them about the house like a military company; my son William, about 14 years of age, was the commander of the company; I had a uniform, but never wore it; guards were stationed at night, alarms were given, and the whole "garrison" was frequently aroused in the night, and a general disturbance created; while at the dinner-table in Saratoga, in the summer of 1855, I noticed a shock to M'me Jumel, and she put her hand to her head, and complained of pain and of seeing things floating before her vision; while returning with her to the city in the cars, she sprang from my side in the car and ran up to a party of strangers, and, putting her mouth to their ears, gave a fearful shriek; after we got home she still labored under this same mental excitement; she accused my son of having unscrewed a wardrobe so that it might fall and kill her; she finally insisted that he should leave the house; when he left she placed a black patch on the face of a picture of my son which she had ordered painted in Rome; my son frequently called to see her after that, and was treated kindly by her; she even set him up in business after that, but always insisted that he intended to kill her; she often charged myself and daughter and others with an intent to poison her by putting drugs in her tea and her food; I frequently had to eat or drink the food first, in order to convince her that there was no foundation for her suspicions; there was not the shadow of foundation for these charges; there never was a person treated more kindly and affectionately than she was by all of my family; she also for three or four years previous to her death charged three or four of her neighbors of the highest respectability with robbing her; among her other delusions she imagined she had been in Heaven, and described the wonderful sights she had seen there; she also engaged men to dig and blast rocks to recover treasure which she said had been secreted in the earth by wealthy citizens during the American Revolution, after General Washington took possession of New York; she claimed that she had repeatedly cured diseases by the laying-on of hands, and was a victim to various other delusions; in my judgment she was not at any time during the year 1863 of sound mind; she took enormous quantities of sweet-oil for years, being under the delusion that this was a sovereign remedy for all her ills, including the effects of the poison which she imagined was given her.

John J. Crane sworn—Am a physician in this city; attended M'me Jumel from June, 1860, until the time of her death; the first time I called on her she was suffering from eating strawberries; she said she had eaten twelve baskets, but that she usually ate twenty-four baskets, but she said she had taken a tumbler full of sweet-oil, and that would cure her; the next day I called, and she did not recollect that I had been there before; she often expressed to me her power of curing disease by the laying-on of hands; she frequently spoke about the conspiracy that was organized to kill her, and mentioned that the wardrobe had been so placed as to fall on and crush her; her mind, in my judgment, was much impaired by age and disease; Dr. Clark and myself consulted together regarding her condition, and both of us concluded that no will she might make would stand; she was undoubtedly of unsound mind; she suffered from gastric derangement and from disease of the kidneys.

Alonzo Clark sworn—I visited M'me Jumel in company with Dr. Crane, as consulting physician, in March 20, 1863; she was in feeble health, suffering from gastric disturbance and disease of the kidneys; she talked at random, and labored under various forms of hallucination; she was perpetually under the influence of some delusion; her reasoning was good enough from her premises, but her premises were generally false; Dr. Crane spoke to me of her desire to make a will, and I stated to him that, in my judgment, she was not capable of performing such an act.

Counsel here read the will of M'me Jumel, made in July, 1851, when she is claimed to have been in sound mind, in which, after several small bequests to various individual friends and charitable institutions, she bequeaths the bulk of her property, in trust, for the wife of Mr. Chace, and after her death to be distributed equally between the children of Mrs. Chace and the children of her sister, Mrs. Jones. The will appoints Francis F. Berge and Charles O'Conor as executors.

Nelson Chace recalled—Mrs. Jones, mentioned in the will just read, was the sister of M'me Jumel; the other persons mentioned (naming them) were children of Mrs. Jones and other relations.

Eliza Jumel Perry sworn—Am the wife of Paul R. Perry; was a niece and adopted daughter of M'me Jumel; my mother was the wife of Mr. Chace; I was born in M'me Jumel's house, and lived with her till I was married; I remember the last season she was at Saratoga, in the summer of 1859; after my return from France, in 1854, I noticed a great change in M'me Jumel's mental capacity; when she returned from her last visit to Saratoga she showed symptoms of insanity; she accused us all of attempting to poison her; she said I carried arsenic in my pocket to put in her tea; after making those charges she would treat me with the greatest affection, and say how much she loved me; yet she continued to recur to these charges up to the time of her death.

Paul R. Perry sworn—(Witness shows two letters from M'me Jumel, dated Paris, 1854.) These letters were received by my father while the marriage negotiations between myself and M'me Jumel's niece were going on. No cross-examination.

William G. Chace sworn—Am the son of Nelson Chace; was brought up by M'me Jumel; ceased to live with her in 1859, when I was compelled to leave the house on account of her charging me with attempting to assassinate her; previous to that time she was very affectionate towards me; I was her favorite; one night she came down stairs while I was sitting at the supper table, and accused me of unscrewing the wardrobe so that it would fall on her; she was in a furious passion about it; I attempted to reason with her, but to no purpose.

Benjamin Sheller sworn—I lived with M'me Jumel three years from 1857; in 1859 she charged myself and William Chace with taking the cover off the wardrobe so that it would fall and kill her; there was no truth at all in the charge; she directed me to dig for gold on the premises while I lived with her; I didn't find any gold. (Laughter in Court.)

Eliza J. Frankell sworn—M'me Jumel was my aunt; William and Maria Jones were my father and mother; I knew M'me Jumel from the time I was five years of age; I was born in 1808; my father died in 1849, and my mother in 1850; up to the death of my father and mother there was always a friendly intercourse between M'me Jumel and our family; there never was any dispute about the relationship; M'me Jumel sent my sister and youngest brother and myself to Connecticut to school; my oldest brother was sent to Paris by her for his education; before she went to Paris the last time I was with her at Saratoga and was introduced by her as her niece; Mrs. Chace was the daughter of my mother by another man to whom, I suppose, she was married.

Stephen Jumel Jones sworn—Am a brother of the last witness; my brother-in-law, Mr. Maddock, died in 1864 (paper shown to witness); this paper is in Mr. Maddock's handwriting (this is the paper found by the witness Walgrove among Judge Inglis' papers, attached to a draft of M'me Jumel's will, made by him); the parties named in this paper are the true names of the heirs of M'me Jumel.

Mr. O'Conor here read a conveyance of recent date from the heirs-at-law of M'me Jumel, in which, in consideration of $30,000, they relinquish to Nelson Chace all their right and interest in the property of M'me Jumel.

William C. Wetmore sworn—M'me Jumel was a client of mine from 1826 to the time of her death; I saw her at Saratoga on her last visit there; she spoke to me then about making her will; subsequently saw her frequently at her house on Washington Heights, when she spoke about making her will, and asked me to select some of the suitable institutions to which she ought to give a portion of her property; she said she did not want to give anything to religious societies, but to institutions of charity; in 1860 I had a long talk with her about her will, but could not get out of her what she wished to do with her property; she was continually talking about her life in France, her driving a coach and four on the Boulevards, her acquaintance with the Duchess de Berry and others, and I could not pin her mind down to the subject of the will, and gave it up; since 1857 I did not consider her capable of executing a will, and I always wrote down whatever she wished at the moment with regard to the disposition of her property, knowing very well that it could never be confirmed as her will; my object, as a friend of the family, was to keep control of the old lady, lest, if I refused to do as she wished, she might go to some other lawyer, who, not knowing her as well I did, would permit her to do worse with her property.

The plaintiffs here rested their case.

THE DEFENSE.

Without any opening address to the jury, the defense called as the first witness

John M. Holland, who testified that he was one of the witnesses to the last will of M'me Jumel. I have looked over the copy of my deposition in this case, made before I went to Europe last summer, and it is correct.

Rev. John Howard Smith sworn—I am a defendant in this cause; first went to Carmansville in the spring of 1854, as the rector of the Church of the Intercession there; M'me Jumel owned a pew in the church at that time; in 1859 I found her pew occupied by another party; I did not see M'me Jumel from 1859 till 1862; at that time she sent for me and I went; she told me she had been sick, and should not probably live long, and wished me to dispose of her property; she said she wished to give something for building a church, and asked me if $100,000 would be enough; she also said she wished to bequeath me a legacy, and desired to will her property to charitable individuals and societies; I told her I should decline any personal legacy, and also declined, until I had time to fully consider the matter, to advise her in any way with reference to her will; she afterwards sent for me again, when she asked me to bring her a lawyer to make her will, which I declined to do, as I did not wish to be mixed up in the matter; subsequently I saw her again, when I told her I would withdraw my opposition to her leaving me a personal legacy; this was after I had consulted Rev. Dr. Tyng, and had also spoken to Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Bradford (witness shows a paper); that is a copy of a letter I sent to M'me Jumel.

A new copy of the will was made, at her request, and no change in the will was made from that time till the will was executed; no person took hold of M'me Jumel's hand or guided her in any way on the occasion of executing the will; I had never heard any suggestion of the incompetency of M'me Jumel at that time to make a will; I had never seen anything to indicate such incompetency, and had I supposed her in any way incompetent I would have scorned to have had anything to do with it; I believe her now to have been fully competent; at the time of the execution of the will I supposed that Mr. Chace and Mrs. Perry were both interested in the residuary clause, and never heard to the contrary until after M'me Jumel's death.

The evidence for both sides closed here, and, by consent of counsel, the case was submitted to the Court without argument on either side.

Judge Barnard briefly charged the jury, telling them the simple and only question for them to determine was whether M'me Jumel, at the time of the execution of the will, was of sound mind. On this question the only evidences was in favor of the plaintiffs, who were seeking to break the will. That evidence consisted of the testimony of the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, and of skilful and accomplished physicians.

It was for the jury to determine whether, on this evidence, the will in question could be considered the act of a person of sound mind, such as would legally qualify her for the execution of such an instrument.

After an absence of five minutes the jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs, that M'me Jumel was of unsound mind at the time of the execution of the will.

NEW SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, Attorney-General of the State, has been appointed by Governor Ward United States Senator *pro tem.* from New Jersey, vice the Hon. William Wright, deceased. The appointment was absolutely required by the Constitution, though it holds only till the second Tuesday following the meeting of the new Legislature, when a Senator will be regularly chosen to serve thenceforward till March 4, 1869. Mr. Frelinghuysen is still a young man, but of eminent ability, sound principles, and great personal worth. The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says:—

"This is the third Frelinghuysen who has held the position of Senator from the State of New Jersey. The first was Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame, who is believed to have killed the Hessian commander, Colonel Rahl, at the battle of Trenton, who was made a Major-General by Washington in 1790, and was elected a United States Senator in 1793; holding the office for three years only, when he resigned on account of ill health. The second of the name was Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was Senator from New Jersey from 1826 to 1835; was subsequently Chancellor of the University of New York; was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1844, with Henry Clay; was for many years President of the American Bible Society, and finally ended his public life as President of Rutgers' College. If, as Longfellow says,

'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make *our* lives sublime—

there are very few sons of great men who profit by the lesson. The dignity of family name—false, when not honorably sustained—and the idleness begotten by family fortune are obstacles rather than helps in the race of life. Our new Senator is one of the few instances where the ambitions and dignities of the scion are not buried in the graves of his fathers. He who has ancestors, in this country, must rise in spite of them.

"To meet the menacing incidents of our transition period, we need not only a Congress strong in majorities, but strong in integrity and intellect, with members familiar, by long habit and study, with those pivotal ideas on which the social organization reposes. In the appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Governor has recognized these necessities. Mr. Frelinghuysen has an honorable record. As a jurist, he holds a commanding position at home and abroad. Still young, and in the full vigor of life, he takes rank as one of the ablest of our lawyers, and has attained a brilliant success in our higher courts. As a publicist and a student of political economy, his opinions have become law with a large portion of the educated mind of New Jersey. Not eager to rush into the political field, never himself a seeker for office, his appearance on the rostrum, in all the political campaigns when great principles were at stake, has assured us of masterly arguments based on profound convictions. As a politician, Mr. Frelinghuysen dates his Republicanism back to the time of the disruption of the Whig party. In 1860 he attended the Chicago Convention, and at that early time indicated his distrust of the then popular leaders who have just failed in their attempt to destroy the party. The election of Governor Ward a year since resulted in his appointment to the office of Attorney-General of the State—a place he will vacate for, we hope, some other equally faithful and accomplished public servant. On the immediate issues of the hour we can confidently speak of Mr. Frelinghuysen as an advanced Republican, earnestly devoted to the Congressional policy, and a stern opponent of that dangerous tendency towards the usurpation of the legislative function which the President has so offensively made manifest."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 109¾ was bid for 5-20s; 114½ for 6s of 1881; 109⅛ for 10-40s; and 107⅜ for August 7·30s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102¼@102½; and old do. at 99¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 58, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, no change. 135 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 67 for Lehigh Valley; 28¾ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 27⅞ for Catawissa preferred; 32 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment.

In Canal shares there was rather more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36½; Lehigh Navigation at 59½; and Morris Canal at 85. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 123 for Morris preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; 57¼ for Delaware Division, and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

The Money Market is unchanged. Call loans are offered at 5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 144¾; 12 M., 145⅛; 1 P. M., 145¼.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southwark National Bank, held yesterday, Francis P. Steel, Esq., was elected President in the place of John B. Austin, resigned. For many years Mr. Austin was President of the Bank, and under his management its affairs were in an almost unexampled state of prosperity. We congratulate the stockholders on the election of Mr. Steel; his long experience in banking business aptly fits him for his new position.

—Saller & Stevenson, No. 121 S. Third street, offer for sale $250,000 of the 7 per cent. mortgage loan of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company. The coupons for interest are paid punctually semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, yielding to the holder within a fraction of 9 per cent. per annum on the money invested, besides 21 per cent. at maturity, the difference between the selling price and par. The Trustees, under the mortgage, are S. Morris Waln, Rathmell Wilson, and J. Gillingham Fell, Esqs.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD

$400	City 6s.new....102¾		8 sh	Morris Cl.lots	85
$800	do..........102½		3 sh	C & A scrip	52½
$2000	do..........102¾		4 sh	do.........	53
$500	do.....old 99¼		25 sh	do.........	53½
10 sh	M & M bk... 32½		50 sh	W Branch Cn	25
100 sh	Ocean....b30.4.56		14 sh	Pa R....lots..	55¼
500 sh	do....b80.4·56		100 sh	Read....b5wn	58
100 sh	Sch Npf...b30 36¼		200 sh	St Nich Cl.lots	1½
100 sh	do......b5 26½		100 sh	Ger Pas....b5	31½
8 sh	Lehigh Nav.. 59½				

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144¾@144⅞, Silver ¼s and ½s, 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15⅝; do., October, 1864, 14⅞; do., December, 1864, 13⅝; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9⅝; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 113¾@114; coupon, 113⅝@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, registered, 107¼@107½; coupon, 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 107@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do., U. S. 10-40s, registered, 100@100¼; coupon, 100@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¾@108; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; do., 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, November 13.—Trade in Flour continues excessively dull, but it is the general impression that prices have reached bottom, and an advance is certainly looked for within a few days. The home consumers purchased sparingly within the range of yesterday's figures; sales of 300@400 barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@11·00 for extras; $12@13·00 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14·00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $15·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but we continue to quote at $8 ℔ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without change; small sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3@3·28; a sample of superior California white is offered at $3·50. Rye ranges from from $1·35@1·60. Corn is not much wanted; sales of 3200 bushels yellow and mixed Western at $1·25. Oats remain without change; sales of Southern at 68c. Cloverseed is in good demand at $8·25@9·00 ℔ 64 pounds, but there is very little here. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed commands $3·50.

Thirteen hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $35 ℔ ton.

Whisky is dull, with small sales at $2·41@2·42 for Pennsylvania; and $2·43½@2·44 for Ohio.

John Bradley, Esq.

PORTLAND, Vermont, November 12.—John Bradley, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens of this State, and for the last twenty years intimately connected with the railroad enterprises of New England and many of those in the Western States, expired at his residence in Poultney yesterday at 4 P. M. His remains will be taken to Burlington on Wednesday next for interment.

Dr. Conquest.

The death is reported of Dr. Conquest, the well-known physician. It took place at his country residence at Shooters Hill. The deceased, who was seventy-seven years of age, was formerly lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He wrote a pamphlet on "The Use and Abuse of Money," the publication of which led to his giving a prize of 100 guineas for the best essay on the subject. This resulted in the publication of "Mammon" by the Rev. Dr. Harris, a work which excited some interest and obtained a large sale. He also published a work entitled "Outlines of Midwifery," which has passed through six editions in this country, and has been translated into the French, German, and Hindostanee languages. Dr Conquest was also the author of a revised edition of the Bible, generally known as "The Bible, with 20,000 emendations."

Denning, the Agriculturist.

Mr. Denning, so well known as a successful, practical farmer, is dead. During the whole of his manhood he devoted himself to the study of agriculture, and contributed many valuable papers, statistics, and philosophical deductions on the subject, to scientific and other journals. His records of his experiments are voluminous and valuable.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

POPE TO RESIDE IN MALTA.

ELECTION RIOTS AT GENOA.

MEETING OF DANISH LEGISLATURE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, November 13—1 P. M.—The following despatches have just been received at the office of the Reuter's Telegram Company, (limited) in this city:—

ROME.

The Pope of Rome going to Malta.

LONDON, November 13.—A. M.—The Pope of Rome has consented, under the advice of the Council of Cardinals, to take up his residence in the Island of Malta temporarily, if forced to quit the "Holy City."

ITALY.

Election Riots at Genoa.

LONDON, November 13.—Several serious riots have occurred during the recent elections at Genoa. A large number of persons were killed and injured, but the National troops restored order promptly in each instance.

DENMARK.

LONDON, November 13—The Danish Diet (National Legislature) assembled at Copenhagen this morning.

BALTIMORE MUDDLE.

JUDGE BARTOL'S DECISION.

GOV. SWANN SUSTAINED.

CHEERING IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, November 13, 12·50.—Judge Bartol has just rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case. He sustains the power of Governor Swann to remove the Commissioners. There was great cheering in the Court room by the friends of the Governor and the new Commissioners on the decision being announced

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Philadelphia Ship in Distress.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 13.—The ship *Enoch Train*, from Philadelphia bound to San Francisco, with a cargo of coal and powder for the Government, has put in here in distress. She encountered a severe gale from E. N. E. to N. N. E. for three days. On the 6th inst., while lying hove-to, was struck by a heavy sea on the starboard bow, causing the ship to leak badly, and doing considerable damage.

Indian Captives Rescued.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, November 12.—Five women and children taken captive by the Kiowa Indians were delivered to Colonel Leavenworth at Fort Larned last Monday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggie Baer Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning the examination of witnesses was resumed. The prisoner appeared in as deplorable a state as on the several preceding days. When he first came into Court, his father approached him to bid him good morning, when he immediately became excited, and was in the act of laying violent hands on him, when his movement was arrested by the officers. He then cried out, "It never will be, father; it can't."

Mr. Maguire sworn—I was with my son a great deal in prison; during that time he was alternately violent and quiet; I had occasion to rub his hands during the attacks; I always took particular notice of the coldness of his hands and the glare of his eyes.

Cross-examined—I cannot tell what year my father died; but I think it has been about twelve years; I was born in 1808; I am about fifty-seven years old; I cannot tell exactly when William was born; his birth day passed while he was in prison; my daughter died crazy; when I went to see her she was insane; insanity was undoubtedly the cause of her death; I cannot tell how long she was sick with it, but think about a week.

Isaac L. Maguire sworn—I am the father of William A. Maguire; my son is about twenty-one years of age; I have been married since the year 1835; I knew my wife's father, William Anderson; he was insane at times; he was confined in various lunatic asylums five times to my knowledge; when seen then he was very violent; couldn't control him; at times walking about knocking his hands through windows, and was entirely beyond control; this continued from the time I knew him until he died; it was about twelve or thirteen years; his niece was also insane, and was pronounced so by the court at New Castle; I knew her not to be of sound mind by her actions; she was not as violent as her father; she signed her property away without cause; I always considered William to be of a weak mind and of a nervous system; he had fits in his early days; his eyes would glare, and he became feeble, and seemed unconscious at times, and overdone; I sent him away to his uncle's, Bennett Fisher, in Maryland, when he was about 12 years old, he was there about two weeks; since he returned from the army I noticed the same actions; any cause that produced excitement would bring on these spells; I remember when he went into the army I didn't see him after that until I saw him in Philadelphia; I saw him but once prior to the commission of the deed, at the Baltimore Depot; I saw him on the Monday after the murder at the Central Station, in his cell; he was then crying and seemed to be unconscious of what had happened; I remained with him until evening; he acted that way during the entire day; the symptoms were always the same; I could tell he was that way by the unnatural glare of his eyes; there were other symptoms; he would tear off his clothes, and would not permit us to put anything on him; he broke the furniture all up; he broke the glass out of his window with his fist; the glass was all over the cell; it was in winter, and was extremely cold; during his early days, when these fits were not on him, he was amiable and a good boy generally; I have lived here in Philadelphia forty years; he went to school at the Cathedral; he went to Sunday and day school daily; when I moved to Wilmington he used to go to church; he continued to be chained to the floor the first time about six weeks, I think; after this violence had passed away he gained his proper and rational condition of mind; he continued in this way for about a year, when he was again taken with the symptoms of insanity; the second time he was chained to the floor, and all his acts were violent and unnatural to his general condition; he continued this way for about four or five weeks; with medical attendance and good treatment he got better.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson sworn—I am the daughter of the grandfather of William Maguire; my father lived with me during the time he was insane, about fifteen years; at times he would become very desperate, at other times would be very calm; when violent it was difficult to control him; he was very desperate, destroying his clothes; he would put his clothes in the fire; and burn them up, and fill his hat with water; sometimes he would think he had to move, take the beds, tie them up, and carry them down, and put them on the pavement; I would have to call and lock him up, sometimes, when my son was not at home; I had to put him in the lunatic asylum four times after my marriage to his son; when he had the solemn spells on him he was afraid to make a noise; he would shut all the windows to keep the light out; at these times I would send for a doctor, and have him attended to in the house; my husband's cousin had attacks of insanity all the time; I knew her about twenty-four years; I was with her all the time.

David Bennett sworn—I am the brother-in-law of William A. Maguire; I have known him ever since he was a year old; I never saw him much during his early derangement, except once, to have any conversation with him, and that was when he came to my fishery in Maryland; had a person named Bill, who was foreman there, who said something to me; I went up to the office and found that he had been kicking the cooks about; I asked William what he had been doing; then he commenced crying; I found I couldn't do anything with him, so I gave him money to go home; in the office he acted as well as any one; his eyes looked glassy and wild; I saw him in prison, while he was chained to the floor, two or three times; I noticed what his father and mother have stated here.

Cross-examination — When he was dancing he would pat; when he took the horse into the mire he didn't blame the horse for going there.

Mrs. Mary Currey sworn—I am sister to William A. Maguire; I have been with him in his early life from the time of his birth; I was with him when he was between six and twelve years of age; the peculiarities of character I noticed were that when he was corrected he would become excited; he had spasms that would last about an hour; at other times it would not be so long; I have been married twenty-two or twenty-three years; I didn't see a great deal of him for some years previous to this occurrence; I saw him in prison; he flooded his cell with water in the night when I was absent; some provisions his mother had prepared for him he threw away, and some celery he planted around the cell; he would take the crumbs and throw them on the floor, and say he was feeding "My lambs;" one time when his father and mother were there he said, pointing to his father, "You are the Son and she is the Holy Ghost." His conduct was very violent, and his conversation was rambling; at one time he picked up a shoe; he was chained to the floor, and couldn't reach very far, and I thought he was coming after me, so I ran out of the cell; he was chained to the cell about a week the last attack; at one time they released him, but they had to chain him again; I noticed his extremities during these attacks; his hands and feet were cold, and I frequently rubbed them; when a child I didn't particularly notice them, except one time in his mother's arms; he was so cold I thought he was dead; when in the cell I saw his filth upon the wall and on the floor; the prints of his hands were on the wall where he had been working through the filth; I didn't see him wash the windows, but saw it was often done; I saw him during the second attack, which was characterized by the same unusual conduct; he was chained this time two or three weeks; I lived with Mrs. Anderson about five years; during that time I saw my grandfather have these violent fits on him, characterized by the same conduct as William.

Andrew R. McKibben sworn—I reside in Wilmington, Delaware; I know William A. Maguire, the defendant; I was in the army with him, in the 4th Delaware, Company I; I remember occasions when he became violent; he picked up a sword, and seemed very much excited, and drove the fellows around; he looked wild out of his eyes; we didn't give him any occasion to take up the sword; he picked it up suddenly, and without cause; he was not laboring under drink; we couldn't get any at the place; we caught hold of him and put him in the team and watched him until morning; several rushed out of the tent and took hold of him, and threw him on his back; this passed away during the next morning; his conduct during the night was very violent; his speech was rambling and incoherent, not sensible; this was in 1863, about Christmas, as near as I can remember; the regiment was lying outside of Alexandria; I noticed him to be foolish afterwards, and noticed the glaring expression of the eyes; when not under the influence of these spells, he was kind and good hearted.

[*Continued in our Fourth Edition.*]

OBITUARY.

Hiram V. Willson.

The Hon. Hiram V. Willson, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, died at Cleveland on the night of the 11th inst., of consumption. Judge Willson had occupied the bench of this Court for many years, and his name became familiar to the country at large at the time of the trial of the "Oberlin Rescuers," in 1859, he presiding at that trial. He was known to be in sympathy with the Fugitive Slave law, and inclined towards the conviction of the accused. Upon the conviction of Simeon Burbuell, the first one of the thirty-seven who had been indicted, Judge Willson refused to allow a new jury to be empannelled to try the subsequent cases; and when Judge Spaulding—now Member of Congress from the Cleveland District—for the prisoners declared that if that refusal was persisted in no defense would be offered by one of the accused, the Court ordered them into the custody of the Marshal, and when found guilty sentenced them to a fine of $1000 each, with six months' imprisonment.

The Tycoon of Japan.

We learn from a despatch by the Atlantic Cable that the war in Japan is ended, and that the report of the death of the Tycoon is confirmed. The war arose from the revolt of one of the numerous hereditary princes, or chieftains—200 in number, it is said—among whom the Japanese Empire is divided. Of these princes the Tycoon is the chief, but they are all subject to the authority of the Mikado, or supreme ruler of Japan, who is the spiritual leader of the Empire. Until within a late period it was believed that the Tycoon was the temporal head of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Mikado; but more accurate knowledge of his office and rank has recently been obtained, from which it appears that he is but the first of the hereditary princes. As such, however, he enjoys very considerable powers, and is generalissimo of the Imperial army. The name of the late Tycoon was Mino Motto.

Ex-Mayor Fowler.

Ex-Mayor Fowler, of Marysville, California, died in that city October 17. He was a native of Windham county, Connecticut, and went to California in 1850. He served in the Assembly, and was elected Mayor three times. He was also Justice of the Peace.

Death of Robert Beale, Esq.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Major Robert Beale, who was formerly Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, and subsequently Warden of the District of Columbia jail, died yesterday quite suddenly.

Death of Bishop Rutledge.

The Tallahassee papers announce the death, in that city, on Monday last, of Bishop Rutledge, of the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, after a long and painful illness, of cancer of the mouth.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Famine in India.

From the Tribune.

An appalling calamity has lately befallen a portion of British India. Famine has been making fearful ravages in the Bengal Presidency, and in the Madras Presidency the distress from the same cause is described as only less terrible than that in Bengal. Residents on the spot—trustworthy witnesses—in endeavoring to give some idea of the extent of the calamity, depict scenes of the most harrowing character. When the famine was at its height, the starving poor, we are told, crowded into the streets of Calcutta, and it was estimated that no fewer than 20,000 to 25,000 starving people were wandering about the capital. At Mullick's Ghat, where the Bombay merchants raised a fund and distributed food, there were at one time 7000 famishing applicants crowded up. They were described as placed in order upon an open space waiting for the distribution. "On one side nearly 4000 Hindoos, each with a leaf platter before him, were scattered on the wet ground, hastily partaking of the scanty dole they received. On the other side were thousands of famishing Mussulmans ranged in like manner, and watching with silent and greedy eagerness the meal of their Hindoo brethren, and counting with bitter longings the minutes till their turn should come. Under the shelter of the Ghat crowded the women, girls, and children. Outside the gates were hundreds and hundreds who had lost their chance till the next distribution. But over all a horrible dead silence. No chattering or converse, hardly a sound, excepting when at intervals some wretch threw up his arms with an ejaculation to Heaven, wrung from him by the unappeasable pangs of hunger." More than this, officials wrote home descriptions of meeting dead bodies in every morning's ride—bodies lying in the road, with the village dogs eating them at leisure. A Calcutta journal stated that in Balasore, having a population of 12,000, the deaths amounted to 300 a day; and, on the Government demanding of its officials a report against the libel, the Collector of the District replied that on the 6th August he had 245 deaths in the city, on the 8th, 151, and for the week ending the 9th, 126 a day, the bodies sometimes remaining unburied for three days. The province of Orissa suffered the most severely, one paper declaring that 400,000 souls have perished in maritime Orissa alone. Indeed, a telegram from India announces that half the population of Orissa have perished in the famine—that is, fully two millions and a half of people! An English journal remarks:—"It is impossible, inconceivable, incredible that so transcendental a horror, one so utterly beyond all precedent, so utterly beyond imagination, should actually have occurred;" yet the same journal expresses serious misgivings, that when the truth shall have been fully ascertained, it will be found that the estimate here given of the desolation wrought by the famine was not, after all, greatly exaggerated. It is thus it puts the matter:—"Two millions and a half of people! twice the population of Denmark or of Greece, eight Suffolks, six Hampshires, five-sixths of Scotland, dead of hunger. * * * Two millions and a half of men, and women, and babies, our subjects, dead of hunger! Why, we are Christians, and if but one woman so dies, move the whole force of the State to secure inquiry and relief from a horror which chills the warm comfort of our wealth. It is a lie, incredible and absurd." "And yet—and yet—and yet," it significantly adds, proceeding to adduce facts and figures calculated to show that, after all, the estimate might be nearer the truth than the British people imagine, or would be willing to admit.

For truly this famine—this fearful, desolating calamity—involves a terrible reproach to the Government of British India. India is ruled by the English on virtually despotic principles, the despotism being qualified professedly by the "paternal" element. The Government exercises, in fact, absolute power over the natives. It has a vast revenue at command. It employs a host of officials in every district. It is backed by an immense military force. It rules as it pleases, without regard to the prejudices or the wishes of its subjects. It is all-powerful in its sphere; and being so, an occurrence like this famine cannot be regarded otherwise than as a deep national disgrace. The famine might have been foreseen and provided against. In the district where the suffering and the mortality was greatest, the crops, we are informed, failed almost entirely for three successive years. In 1864 a cyclone worked terrible ravages, driving masses of sand over the rice plains; the crops of 1865 were worse than those of the year before; and this year there have been none, an inundation having swept away the last chance of the wretched cultivators. Yet the Government at the time the calamity fell upon the country, was busying itself with measures for increasing taxation, and drawing larger rentals from the natives; and while the famine was doing its work of death, depopulating whole districts, the Governor-General of India and the Lieutenant-General of Bengal, it seems, were in the pleasant hills of the Himalayas, enjoying the cool climate, and "ordering stately ceremonials." And it is thus that British India is ruled! England, we are told nowadays, holds India by a moral tenure, and for moral purposes; and by this argument it is attempted to justify what would otherwise be utterly indefensible as a monstrous usurpation. But if the sad history of the famine be an illustration of the way in which the country is governed, we fear the rulers of British India have yet to learn what their responsibilities are to the people of one of the most splendid regions of God's earth.

The President and the Late Elections.

From the Times.

The following telegram from the President to the Governor of Texas has been published:—

"WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30.—Your telegram of the 29th instant just received. I have nothing further to suggest than urging upon the Legislature to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the republic. My faith is strong, my confidence undiminished in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence, and magnanimity of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be—uninfluenced by passion and prejudice engendered by the recent civil war—for the complete restoration of the Union by the admission of loyal Representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

The advice given by the President is most excellent, and we trust it will have weight with the Legislature of Texas. Aside from the demands of justice, there is nothing which can conciliate public sentiment everywhere towards the States lately in rebellion more rapidly and thoroughly than their prompt and voluntary extension of full and equal civil rights towards those who were lately their slaves, but who are now an integral part of their free and independent population.

The confidence expressed by the President in the "ultimate" decision of the people is also very well, and is unquestionably just. But, as above set forth, it is somewhat too vague to serve as a guide to his probable action. It may mean simply that he has faith that the people will ultimately take precisely the same view of the rights, wants, and interests of the Southern States as he has hitherto taken himself; and if that is all it means, his profession of faith amounts to nothing at all. It indicates the President's personal conviction that he is right, and that when the people come to agree with him, they will be right also; but that meantime, until they do, through their "wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence, and magnanimity," reach that concurrence of sentiment with him, they are all wrong, and their verdict, having been "influenced by passion and prejudice," is not entitled to respect or weight.

The language used may indicate this and nothing more. But we hope not, for the popular decision, just pronounced in the elections, seems to be entitled to much greater weight than such an opinion would imply. President Johnson is a man of great firmness of conviction and of character. His opinions, formed deliberately, are held with great tenacity, and are not surrendered lightly or readily either to hostile arguments or to adverse verdicts. He unquestionably believes that his views of restoration are right, just as firmly as he did before the people had decided against them. That decision cannot affect his opinions, but it may very reasonably be expected to affect his action. The popular will, in this country and under our institutions, is a substantial and potential element of the Government. Whether wise or unwise, just or unjust, magnanimous or vindictive—whether inspired by passion and prejudice or prompted solely by calm judgment and sober reason—it enters into the very substance of all authority. It is the very essence and vital force of the Government, and cannot be disregarded by any department of national power, either with safety to the public welfare or without culpable disloyalty to the fundamental principles of our institutions.

President Johnson is placed in a position of very great difficulty and delicacy, one from which high moral courage and a self-reliance too genuine and sincere for the indulgence of petty passions and resentments, alone can extricate him. He can persist in pressing his personal convictions upon Congress and the country as the only true guide of public action, and in resisting, with whatever power belongs to his position, any other; but the only effect of so doing will be to offend and goad into excesses a legitimate authority which he has no right to defy, and against which he cannot possibly contend. He may abandon wholly all attempts to control public action in this matter, and content himself with protesting against action which he cannot approve; but in this he simply abnegates power which belongs to his office, and throws away, under strong personal influences, opportunities of public service which it is important for the country that he should embrace. It seems to us clearly his right and his duty to put himself into relations of kindly co-operation with the popular sentiment, as developed and pronounced in the recent elections. We do not mean that he should surrender his own opinions of justice or of right, or adopt views and purposes hostile to his personal convictions. We do not expect or desire him to advocate confiscation, negro suffrage, abrogation of State Governments, nor any of the measures which Phillips, Stevens, Boutwell, and others of that school claim to have been indorsed by the popular verdict. Nothing of this is either necessary or would be wise. Nothing of this has been enjoined upon the Government, in any department, by the result of the elections.

But the people have decided something. They have indicated a purpose and a spirit which must be recognized and be incorporated into any scheme of public policy which looks to the peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory restoration of the Union. They have declared their conviction that the war, in its processes and results, in its effect upon social and political organizations, in its destruction of slavery, in its overthrow of State claims to sovereignty, in the burdens it has imposed, the sacrifices it has involved, the change it has wrought in the temper, opinions, and aims of the various sections of our common country, has rendered imperative certain corresponding changes in the forms and fundamental provisions of our Government, and that these changes shall not be made and shaped either by direct action or under the controlling influence of those who in the South fought to destroy the Union, or of those who in the North gave them aid and sympathy, open or tacit, or of both combined. The people have decided that some changes in our Constitution and frame of government must be made, and that they shall be made by the political organization and by the men who stood by the Government during the war, and carried the country through that great struggle to its successful close. To this extent the popular verdict is explicit and unmistakable. President Johnson himself cannot doubt for a moment, that, whatever else it may or may not mean, the result of the late elections at all events *means this*. He may not think that the people intended by those elections to demand, in the exact terms of the Constitutional Amendment, precisely the changes embodied in that resolution—but he cannot doubt that they did mean, and do mean, that the substantial principles of that amendment—the main ends which it proposes—the absolute security of civil rights to all the people of the United States—the equalization of political representative power in the councils of the nation—the exclusion for a time from office of leading actors in the Rebellion—the repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the corresponding enlargement of the legislative power of Congress, shall be incorporated into the frame and structure of our Government, as the essential condition of its restoration.

It seems to us clearly the duty of the President—because it is clearly for the public good—to accept this decision of the people, and to co-operate, not grudgingly nor captiously, but in a spirit of wise and cordial sympathy, with those who are commissioned to give it effect. Such action on his part is still practicable, in spite of the obstacles that have been thrown in its way. It involves no sacrifice of personal or official dignity—no surrender of principle—no undue or unseemly conformity to policies deemed unwise and perilous to the public good. On the contrary, it seems to us not only consistent in every way with a graceful deference to that public sentiment for which the President has always professed profound respect, but to be required by that loyal regard for the will of the people which is of the very essence of our democratic and republican institutions.

The Important Mission of Minister Campbell and General Sherman to Mexico.

From the Herald.

The United States war steamer *Susquehanna* left this port on Saturday afternoon last for Vera Cruz, detailed to the special duty of bearing to Mexico our Minister to that Republic, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, accompanied by General Sherman, who goes as a military observer of events, and to give the benefit of his advice and aid it necessary. Mr. Campbell is charged with the most important diplomatic mission emanating from our Government since the sailing of our Commissioners who negotiated the peace of Ghent with Great Britain, December 3, 1814. The objects of this expedition comprehend the absolute abandonment of the Imperial enterprise of Louis Napoleon, root and branch, the recognition by France of the Republican Government of Juarez, a treaty of peace between the Governments, and a treaty between each of them and the United States. This is to be accomplished, we presume, by Minister Campbell, assisted by the presence of General Sherman, in behalf of the United States, with General Castlenau and Marshal Bazaine in behalf of France, and President Juarez and his Secretary of State, we suppose, as the representatives of the Mexican Republic.

The whole credit of this grand undertaking belongs to President Johnson and the Emperor Napoleon, and may be fairly divided between them. As we are informed, Mr. Johnson more than a year ago became satisfied that this Mexican imbroglio, if left to the red-tape diplomatic correspondence then going on between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, would "drag its slow length along" to the end of the existing administration, without any other results than additional complications, and that, accordingly, some shorter road to a settlement was demanded. Satisfied upon this point, as we have been further advised, President Johnson resolved to take the matter into his own hands, and did so in a familiar letter to Napoleon, frankly setting forth the inflexible objections of the people of the United States to a European Government over Mexico in any shape, and that the removal of his imperial establishment and the reinstatement of the Mexican Republic in the Mexican capital were indispensable to the maintenance of peaceable relations between France and the United States. From the receipt of that familiar letter, Napoleon began fully to realize the necessity of his retirement from Mexico, and so began to consider the way and means of a graceful compliance. His object appears to have been a withdrawal so gradual as to make no perceptible impression in France or Europe to his disadvantage, and he doubtless hoped that his Mexican failure would be completely masked by the glory to France resulting from his combinations and calculations connected with the late war with Prussia and Italy against Austria and her German confederates. The results of that war, however, have been so tremendous in enlarging the boundaries and the powers of Prussia and the prestige of Bismark at the expense of Napoleon, that the Mexican *fiasco* in the general account may be treated as worthless bagatelle.

Hence we find Napoleon adopting the wise resolution of getting out of this Mexican *fiasco* as fast as possible. Our Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow, to this end is invited to meet the Emperor and his new Prime Minister, M. Moustier, at Biarritz, where the arrangements are made which have so far been developed in the special mission of General Castlenau to Mexico, in the hasty retirement of Maximilian, and in the departure of Mr. Campbell and General Sherman, charged with the instructions of our Government for Mexico. It is probable that but for the melancholy consequences of this disastrous Imperial Mexican adventure to the amiable and accomplished Empress Carlotta, Maximilian would have remained in the "halls of the Montezumas" to meet General Castlenau, for the purpose of formally turning over to him, as the representative of Napoleon, the Government received at his hands. We may excuse the ungracious retreat of Maximilian, in view of his great affliction and the disappointment and losses of his house, chargeable to France and Napoleon; but, for our present purpose, whatever the immediate causes, it is sufficient that the Mexican Franco-Austrian empire is removed with the Emperor, and that the coast is clear for a settlement with France and the Mexican republic.

The settlement contemplated, as we learn, embraces the full re-establishment of the Mexican republic and a treaty of peace and friendship with it on the part of France, including the payment of the indemnities or claims which were the cause of the original armed coalition of France, England, and Spain. The United States will stand security for these indemnities, and will furnish the republic of Mexico the funds to meet them, in consideration of the cession to our Government of the Northern mineral States or departments of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, with the great Gulf of California and all its commercial advantages. But the grand feature of this settlement will be the practical vindication of the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the independent States of this continent, and from this settlement we may expect this doctrine to become the established law in this hemisphere.

The Administration of President Johnson, identified with this great achievement, and with the success of this great American doctrine, will secure a lasting renown in history; and there are still some other matters in our foreign relations in the adjustment of which we anticipate from Mr. Johnson the most satisfactory and substantial results, to the exaltation of the United States among the leading nations of the earth. We have no doubt of the complete and crowning success of this mission of Mr. Campbell, including the establishment of the Mexican republic on a solid basis, and the addition of countless millions to our mineral and commercial resources with our new acquisitions from Mexico.

The Fenians.

From the World.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the Fenians contemplate a renewal of their movement against the British North American possessions. When that movement will begin, or what the chances for its ultimate success may be, are questions with which we have nothing to do, and which we do not propose to discuss. It is enough to know that the Fenians are making active preparations for another invasion of Canada. The circular published in yesterday's *World* is, practically, a letter of instructions to the "Centre" of each "Circle" in the country, giving directions as to the organization of infantry, artillery, and cavalry regiments, the proper uniform of each corps, etc.

It emanates from the headquarters of the Roberts branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to this fact its great importance is due, as the Roberts organization alone has thus far shown a disposition and a capacity for real serious work. We published the circular, in order that the public may have some knowledge of the importance which Fenianism has acquired. President Roberts and his associates and followers, it is plain, have relaxed no effort to carry the Fenian movement to its destined conclusion; the reverses of June have had no effect in checking this movement. There is good reason for thing that, whatever the course of the Canadian Government with reference to the convicted Fenians may be, the Canadian volunteers will have work to do before the winds of March blow again.

This is the more likely since the radicals, who boast in the *Tribune* that they carried this State by the help of the Fenians on the frontier, are fully committed to the entire abolition of our existing neutrality laws. Of course, they will do their best to cheat the Fenians of their price, for they have no stomach for any war save a safe war on the rights and liberties of American States in the South; but it is not easy to see how they can continue to wriggle out of their existing committals on the subject.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANIZED in 1835. INCORPORATED June 7 1844

Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
ALEX. G. CATTELL, Vice-President.
RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Secretary.
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
No. 428 MARKET Street.

MANAGERS FOR 1866.

Matthew Newkirk,
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Charles Santee
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Samuel Work,
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Thomas Pedrick,
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The Institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of Philadelphia, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operation all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is *conducted without sectarian bias*

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtieth year—

2423 visits were made, and
1249 families were relieved.
41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance.
13 could not be found.
290 adults were furnished with employment, and for 12 children good and comfortable homes were secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were distributed.

The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the friends of the Society for subscriptions. [11 1thstu4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867 On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans"

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 3w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENING OF
FALL GOODS.
PIMS IRISH POPLINS
PIMS PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [7 2stuthrp

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall Importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.......PINE STREET.......No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash. Burlaps.
Balmorals, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
95 Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,
Extra Heavy Black Figured Silks, wide, at old price.
Heavy Solid Colored Plain Silks.
Colored Moire Antiques, Great Bargains.
Purple Edge Black Silks, from auction.
White Edge Black Silks, from auction.
Gold Edge Black Silks, from auction.
The Best and Cheapest Black Silks in the city.
French Plaid Poplins, reduced.
Plain French Poplins reduced.
Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies and Men.
Undergarments for Ladies and Men, in great variety.
DEMONSTRATION IN GLOVES.
200 dozen Real Kid Gloves.
100 dozen Real Kid Gloves, at $1 15
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
The Best Kid Gloves imported, every pair warranted, $1 25.
A splendid line of Ladies' Winter Gloves. White French Cloth Gloves, etc.
Gents' Winter Gloves very low.
Gents' Dress Gloves, in great variety.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gauntlets.
100 dozen Corsets warranted bone.
100 dozen Corsets, warranted bone.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Great Bargains in Balmorals.
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS
Closing out cheap for want of room, the GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT, especially adapted for Polonaise dresses with a new adjustment, for sale only at
E. R. LEE'S,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
11 10 stuth3t

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
REPS AND ALPACAS.
PLAID GOODS FOR CHILDREN.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.
SILKS! SILKS!
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN.
LYONS BLACK TAFFETAS.
MUSLINS.
A very large Stock of both Bleached and Unbleached at prices guaranteed low.
Table Linen and Damask Napkins, Towels, Flannels every grade; Shawls, Balmorals, Merrimac Calicoes, Hosiery, New and Elegant Styles Sacquing and Cloakings, for ladies' wear; Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs; Tickings, Huckaback, Crash, etc.
BLANKETS BLANKETS
ONE THOUSAND PAIRS from $5·00 to $20 a pair. The finest in the city at
Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE MARKET. [10 31thstu1m
M. K. WILLIAMS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.
FLANNELS.
All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c ; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.
CANTON FLANNELS.
Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do , 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.
BLANKETS.
Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, $5·50, $6, $6 75, $7, $7·50, $8·50, etc. etc.
MUSLINS.
Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached and unbleached, from 20c. up; Pillow-case Muslin, 38c., etc.
BALMORALS.
Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1·45, $1·65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $1·75, $1·95, and $2.
MERINO GOODS.
Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 55, $1 62½, etc.
GLOVES.
Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy-lined Silk Gloves.
FANCY GOODS.
From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1·50, $2, $2·50. Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER.
9 29§1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.
Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 6 tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors, only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25 $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, CORDED SILK, POULT DE SOIE, GRO DE NAPS,
BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, MANTUA RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in
CLUNY, VALENCIENNES, APPLIQUE, ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,
POINT, THREAD, GUIMPURE, BLACK THREAD, HONITON, Etc.
INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 929stuth

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5·25 per pair (these have been selling at $7·50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7·50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of this set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 686m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE MAGUIRE HOMICIDE.—*The Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Judges Allison and Ludlow, reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the following additional testimony was elicited:—

Sallie Gibbs sworn—I know the prisoner; became acquainted with him in the Red Robin saloon; I knew him three or four weeks before Maggie Baer was killed; I attended there for that length of time; a great many girls came in and out; I mean by attending, visiting the place and sitting there and talking; Maggie Baer was there that length of time; during the three weeks it was a frequent occurrence that I saw the prisoner there; he seemed more attentive to Maggie than to any of the rest; he has talked to me about her; when he came there he passed his time by playing cards and drinking; I saw him the day of this occurrence in the saloon; he was drinking and playing cards, I believe; they played euchre; can't say with whom he played; they were both men and women; he asked me if I was going to the theatre; I told him I did not know; he said he would give me the money to go with; I told him I would go; he did not give me the money; he then said, "I am going away to-night to New York, for I am satisfied now; Maggie has spoken to me and I will go away;" he did not say what had taken place between him and Maggie, or whether she had promised anything; he left the Red Robin about 6 P. M., very much in liquor; he said he was going to the theatre, and would see us all there; he left the Red Robin before I did; I went to the theatre about a quarter to 9, and went to a private box; Maggie Baer was there when I got there; I did not see the prisoner until after I got in the box; he waved his hat at us; I heard some one coming in the box and kind of turned, and saw it was him (the prisoner); at that time Maggie was sitting; I was on her lap; she turned and looked at his face; I was sitting facing her; he said, "Maggie, are you going to do what I asked you to do?" he was leaning kind of over on my shoulder, looking and talking to her; I kind of touched her and said, "Say yes, Maggie;" Sallie Price was standing back of him; Sallie spoke to Maggie in German, but don't know what she said; Maggie Baer understood her; after I had urged Maggie and told her to say yes, she said to the prisoner, "May be so;" he then said, "I wish an answer yes or no;" she kind of hesitated, saying, "yes," and I heard a pistol go off close to my head; then the second shot went off, and some one pushed my head out of the box; I was too much frightened to see any more then; don't know if Maggie fell on the floor; I did not see anything of her; saw her body the following Tuesday at Mr. Horne's, the undertaker.

Cross-examination—I was a companion of Maggie Baer; I and some other girls lived in the same house with her; the prisoner was drinking very hard all that week; he came to my room once during that week after Maggie, and acted very strange; he had never been in the habit of coming there, and he asked for me, and the lady said he could not see me; he said, "I must and will see her;" she then let him into the house, and he knocked at my door; I said, "Who is there?" and he said, "Me—Billy, let me in;" I then opened the door, and he looked so wild he frightened me; I then said, "Billy, what is the matter with you?" he took hold of me by the shoulders, and I said, "Let me go;" he said, "Not till you tell me where Maggie is;" I said, "She is not here;" he said, "Say, so help you God;" I then said it, and he went away; the next morning I asked him about it, and he said, "Why, I was up in your room;" I said, "Yes, you were;" and he said, "No, I don't remember being there;" his manner was wild and excited during all the time he was at the room; can't say how many days this was preceding the murder; the affair occurred at the theatre on Saturday night; it could not have been longer than two or three days before; saw him between the two occasions at the Red Robin, still drinking and showing the effects of it; I saw him on Saturday just before I started to go to the theatre; he was drinking very hard all the time; he saw Maggie that Saturday, and his treatment to her was very kind; nothing occurred to mar their pleasant intercourse that I saw; he always treated her very kindly in my presence; he seemed to drink that Saturday more than at other times, and spent his money wild; he seemed very much excited when he bid me good-by; don't remember if the expression of his eye was glassy or glaring; I had not much chance to notice him in the box; I just glanced and saw who it was; I think the prisoner exclaimed, immediately after the shooting, "I loved her, I loved her;" some one was trying to get me out of the box, and I heard him say, "I loved her, and will die for her;" here I heard the pistol snap, and I supposed he meant to shoot himself; don't remember saying he had the pistol pointed at himself, and some one knocked it out of his hand; after he asked her the question in the box she hardly had the "yes" out before he shot.

Clara Snyder sworn—I was at the Continental Theatre the night Maggie Baer was shot, standing at the box door; when I first saw Maguire he was coming into the box; he went in alone; he bid me good-by as he went in; I did not know what he meant by it, or where he was going; I had known him three or four weeks before this; had seen him in the Red Robin nearly every day; Sallie and I were at the Red Robin every day, staying there nearly all day; sometimes the prisoner would come in, stay a few minutes and go out; I never saw him there but once or twice in the evening to my recollection; Maggie Baer frequented there; I usually went there about 11 o'clock in the morning; left in the evening about 10 o'clock; passed the time by playing cards; men and women played cards there together for drinks; the gentlemen always paid for the drinks, and the ladies drank with them; the prisoner told me on Thursday that he loved Maggie Baer, and if he couldn't have her no other man should, or he would take her life; never heard of a desire on his part to take her to New York.

Cross-examined—Saw him and Maggie at the Red Robin the Saturday of the occurrence; he treated her very kindly in my presence; I never saw him stagger; I paid no attention to the threat he made, because I did not think he would do it; on Thursday she told him she was going home, and he came up to me crying, saying if he could not have her no one else should, and he would have her life; they were kind and on pleasant terms to each other the next day.

Examination direct—I saw the body at Horne's, the undertaker; the intimacy between the prisoner and deceased had been going on for four weeks to my knowledge; I was present when he was introduced to her.

The Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Brooke opened the defense, saying he would show the insanity of the prisoner by the most conclusive and overwhelming evidence.

The following witnesses were called for the defense:—

Mrs. Sarah Maguire sworn—I am the mother of William Maguire, the prisoner; he is about twenty one years old; I live in Wilmington, and have lived there seven years; William was born in the city, here; I have three children by Mr. Maguire, and four by my first husband; William is my youngest; my father's name was William Anderson; he was very weak in mind, and was confined in lunatic asylums, I think, five times; we generally kept him at home when we could; he was generally confined in the asylum at Wilmington, Delaware; the first one he ever was in was the Pennsylvania Asylum; then he was in Blockley; I think twice or three times; I think he was in the Delaware Asylum twice; he would go around the house breaking the glass, having his hands cut, and was very much excited; his eyes were wild and glaring; very much so; his insanity continued sometimes for four or five weeks, and sometimes for six or seven; I think it continued until near his death; he was seventy some odd when he died; he first began to be right bad at thirty-five; I remember him slightly several years before that; my father's niece was pronounced insane at the New Castle Court; my youngest child, by my first husband, was insane when she died; she was about twenty-four when she died; she looked very wild at one time; she slapped me in the face as I sat beside her, and the instant she did it she said, "O mother, is that you?" I have seen William during his confinement and frequently before when he had spells; the expression of his eye was exactly the same as those of my father and cousin; that's the way I would know he had the spells on him or were coming on, by his eye and the coldness of his hands; I first noticed peculiar spells on William when he was four years old; whenever I would go to chastise him he would get done over and excited; sometimes he would take kind of spasms with it; he would sometimes become insensible, and remain so for a short time; not so very long; I can't exactly say; he continued having those spells until he was about ten or eleven years old; about that time he was sent to Mr. Bennett's, my son-in-law, in Maryland; his fishery was there, but he resided in Philadelphia; I noticed peculiarities in his manner after that; he always appeared very excitable; when I would go to chastise him he would say, "O mother, you will set me crazy!" and run out of the house; he was about eighteen when he entered the army; there could be a no more kind, affectionate, dutiful, and obedient boy to me; after he went into the army I next saw him in Philadelphia; I heard he was sick, and found him boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Wright; I don't know where they are now; we have not been able to find them; I visited him there the Thursday before this occurrence; he was then getting better, but, he told me, he had been very sick indeed; I remained with him on that occasion in the neighborhood of a half hour or an hour; there was nothing unusual in his treatment to me then, or rather I thought he acted strange, but I could not account for it; he was kind of excited a little; he was worried and excited; he did not seem as he usually did with me, I thought; I started to go home after bidding him good-by and leaving him in the house; I had to wait awhile for a car; I had not ridden far before the bell rang and William stepped in; he sat a little while with me, and then got up and left me sitting in the car and went out; I continued on to my daughter's, Elizabeth Bennett, and I called her attention to his strange manner; I thought it very strange for him to go out and leave me sitting in the car; I next saw him in the cell in Moyamensing; he cried bitterly, fell down upon his knees and laid his head upon my lap; I continued to visit him up to about Christmas; several weeks before Christmas I noticed a change in him; he appeared to be kind of wild; talked strange to me when I went to the cell door to see him, and kept me worried; I got him things ready the day before Christmas, and we were not allowed to go in Christmas; his father got in because he was so bad; I went up the next day and saw the things I had sent him all strewn over the floor; William was walking about, and appeared a perfect madman; I can't say exactly how long, but judge a week after that he was chained; he was chained by the foot first, and then Mr. Grubb saw fit to chain his hands; I was permitted to remain there all day with him for seven weeks, which I am very thankful for; sometimes he knew me and sometimes he would ask me who he was, if he was William Maguire, and if I was his mother; when I would feed him he would ask me if he must take it; the victuals had to be put in his mouth all the time, and it was difficult to get him to take it; once when I went there he was stripped, his clothes all torn off, and the furniture all broken; that was the cause of Mr. Grubb having to chain his hands; the pane of glass in his cell was broken twice; he broke two new cots I got him, and a table and chairs; at one time he was so violent the inspectors would not let me go into his cell; he got better after awhile, and I saw him again last January with one of these attacks; he was a little worse the second time than the first; I staid five weeks with him that time; at times he would be violent, and at others he would dance and sing, and change his manner in that way; I think he flooded his cell with water during the second attack; I always noticed something singular before the attack; I could always tell; he was low-spirited.

Adjourned. The prisoner was not so boisterous during the afternoon as he was in the morning.

This morning's proceedings will be found upon our first page.

INQUEST BY THE CORONER ON THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The inquest into the death of Mr. Robert Patterson, killed at Seventeenth and Willow streets by an engine of the Reading Railroad Company, as already reported, was made yesterday afternoon by Coroner Daniels and a jury. The testimony was as follows:—

Nathan E. Dubree sworn—Live at No. 807 Tucker street; run the engine "Rio Grande;" there was a light on the night of the accident on both engine and tender; I was ringing the bell at the time of the accident, and whistled for the switch to be placed; we were running very slowly, about three miles an hour; the flagman was at the corner; I saw his light; we were backing down, tender first; the conductor was sitting on a tank next to the engine; I don't think there was a brakesman present at the time.

John Drumm sworn—Live at No. 110 Fowler street; saw the light upon the engine, and waited for the engine to pass; saw a man crossing the east sidewalk at Seventeenth and Willow streets; I went into Whitney's shop and told them that the man must have been killed; I heard no whistle, but I did hear a bell; saw no light on the front part of the tender; this was near the crossing; the engine was going so fast that I was afraid to cross until it had got by.

Peter Keenan sworn—Live in Myer's court, near Fifteenth, below Vine; am signal man at Seventeenth and Willow; I didn't see the deceased; the first I heard was that some one shouted he had fallen in front of the engine; I can't say whether there was a light on the tender or not; don't know the regulations in that respect.

George Zimmerman, No. 1024 Willow street, testified—Was returning from work at Seventeenth and Willow streets; heard somebody hallo to the engineer to stop; we found Patterson's body under the tank; the engine was going very slowly; can't say whether there was a light or not.

Francis McCoy, No. 2236 Spring Garden street, deposed that he got on the engine at Twenty-fifth street, and rode down on it; he didn't see the man until he was killed; saw red lights on the tender.

The good character and reliability of the persons in charge of the engine was testified to by several attaches of the company.

The verdict rendered was this:—"That the said Robert Patterson came to his death from being run over by engine Rio Grande, of the Reading Railroad Company, on the evening of November 10th, 1866, at Seventeenth and Willow streets, and from the evidence elicited we are of the opinion that the flagman at the crossing is incompetent for the position."

IMPURITIES IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—During the years 1859 and 1860 a large culvert was constructed from Vine street wharf, on the Schuylkill, along Twenty-fourth street to Pennsylvania avenue, and thence to a point near Thompson street, for the purpose of carrying off the impure drainage from the breweries, slaughter-houses, etc., which emptied into the Schuylkill above the dam. By a mistake of the contractor, the levels were made in such a way that when the culvert reached the point where the objectionable matter was to be turned from the river, it was found that it was several feet too high, and could not be used by the breweries, unless the drainage was pumped into it. This, we understand, was not done, and filth of all kinds still flows into a creek which empties into the Schuylkill near the Spring Garden Water Works. The neighborhood in the vicinity of Thompson street is now being improved rapidly, and culverts constructed, which lead into this creek, increase the objection made to the condition of the water. It is said that when the streets in the vicinity of this creek are graded and improved, the creek will be filled up, and the culvert referred to will be made useful. In the meantime, the subject is to be brought before Councils, for the purpose of devising some plan to remedy the evil complained of at the present time.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at the Mount Vernon School, Catharine street, near Third. Loss trifling.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This association held its regular stated meeting last night at their hall, in the Athenæum Building, corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Vice-President, in the chair, who, after calling the meeting to order, announced that the Corresponding Secretary, Colonel James Ross Snowden, would read the address which he had prepared and delivered by request of the members of the Society upon the occasion of the dedication of a monument erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Cornplanter, the noted Chief of the Six Nations of Indians, at Qennesedaga, Warren county, on the 18th of October last.

Colonel Snowden then read a lengthy and interesting address, comprising a complete biography of the life and character of Cornplanter, which was interspersed with many characteristic anecdotes, and throughout highly eulogistic of that great chief.

Cornplanter had learned from observation as well as experience, the influence and power of the whites; and, an able statesman and friend of his race, he yielded to the superior force, and endeavored to preserve the existence of his family and nation by securing to his people land and other property where they would not be disturbed by the encroachments of the whites.

It is a noticeable fact, and highly illustrative of his far-seeing policy, that in the treaties in which he took part as a chief or representative of his tribe, he declined to stipulate for or receive goods or money, but asked for well-defined boundaries to their territories, or for title in fee simple for himself and his brethren. He had the sagacity to perceive that if his nation and people depended upon mere hunters' right to roam over a section of country, they would be driven, like other Indian tribes, from place to place, and at length be exterminated, or removed to distant lands where they would be regarded as new comers, and be oppressed or destroyed by the Indians who had a prior claim to the territory.

After giving an exhaustive account of the Indian League, or Confederacy, known originally as the Five Nations, called by the French Iroquois, and afterwards known as the Six Nations, of which the tribe of Cornplanter—the Senecas—was the most numerous and powerful, the lecturer referred to the prediction of Governor DeWitt Clinton, in his address before the Historical Society of New York, December 16, 1811, in which he said:—"The minister of destruction is hovering over them, and before the passing away of the present generation not a single Iroquois will be seen in this State."

This sad picture, although true to some extent, was somewhat overdrawn in consequence of the agitations and disputes which preceded the war with England, in 1812, the Indian tribes being divided on that question, some of them taking up the hatchet for England, and others, among whom were the Six Nations, for the United States. But Governor Clinton's prophecy has utterly failed. The influence and example of Cornplanter, aided by other good men, white as well as red, leading their people to agriculture and habits of industry and temperance has saved from destruction a remnant of the brave and once powerful nation who lived on the rivers and lakes, and peopled the land both far and near.

Those who knew Cornplanter personally had the highest regard for him as a living example of integrity, truthfulness, purity, temperance, fatherly affection for his tribe and race, and a generous hospitality to all. He possessed the universal affection and veneration of his tribe, and all who knew him. He died at his Indian village, near Franklin, Pa., on the 18th of February, 1836, aged about 105 years.

Mr. John W. Wallace, in a few remarks, complimented Colonel Snowden, and moved

That the thanks of the Society be presented to Colonel J. Ross Snowden for his interesting lecture; and

That, after he had made such use of the manuscript as he desired, it should be deposited in the archives of the Society.

Both these motions were unanimously adopted. Colonel Snowden thanked the Society for these complimentary resolutions.

The Secretary announced the donations to the Society during the past month:—To the library, 106 volumes, 318 titles, to wit:—Books, 139 volumes; magazines, 26; newspapers, 14; broadsides, 33.

Mr. Fales exhibited the original gold medal presented by Congress to Colonel de Fleury for his gallantry at the storming of Stony Point, July 5, 1779.

Mr. Samuel Croft exhibited a painting, very handsomely executed, of the old London Coffee House, erected at the corner of Front and Market streets in the year 1702.

Colonel Snowden exhibited the original document, signed by Washington and Jefferson, December 29, 1790, containing the reply of the President to the speech or "talk" of Cornplanter, Half Town, and the great chiefs and counsellors of the Seneca nation of Indians. This is a very ancient writing, on a dressed sheepskin.

The Colonel also exhibited a very elegantly engraved copy of this singular document. Also, photographs of Polly Logan and Charles O'Bail, daughter and son of Cornplanter.

In consequence of the length of the address, much of the usual business was dispensed with, and the meeting adjourned near 10 o'clock.

FORMAL OPENING OF LIBERTY HALL.—The formal opening of Liberty Hall, in Lombard street, below Eighth, took place last evening. There was a large attendance, the hall being crowded to excess. The building was put up by a company of wealthy colored men, the design being to improve the condition of the colored people of this city. The proceedings were opened last evening with a prayer by the Rev. J. J. Clinton, after which the address of the stockholders was read by James W. Purnell. It contains the following passage:—"We assert that our civil and political condition is changing, and we must change our habits and theories to meet the new order of things."

Rev. James W. Hunnicut, editor of the *Nation*, published in Richmond, Va., made a brief address, in which he reviewed the events of the last five years, and noted the wonderful changes that had been produced in the South by the Rebellion. He was followed by the Hon. William D. Kelley, who made an eloquent address. He said that a great political victory had been achieved—not a victory for the white people of the North alone, but a victory that embraced those before him, as well as himself. The colored people of the North had played no mean part in the contest. They had exercised the right of suffrage in five of the Eastern States. Wisconsin had given to the citizens of African descent the same privilege, and other Western States would soon follow in the same direction. He had been elected a member of the Fortieth Congress, and he had yet a session to serve in the Thirty-ninth. At the opening of the last session he had the honor to introduce a bill giving the right of suffrage to colored men of the District of Columbia. It had passed the House of Representatives, and he intended to devote as much of his time in the next session as could be spared from his important duties in the House, to urge its passage in the Senate. He and his friend Thaddeus Stevens had introduced bills into the House to enable the loyal people of the South to establish State Governments. One of these bills he believed would become a law. Colorado and Nevada had applied to be admitted as States, and in the Constitution of each the word white has been introduced. He should vote against their admission unless that word be stricken out.

The remarks of the speaker were frequently interrupted by applause.

He was followed by Rev. J. W. Jackson, Theodore D. Miller, Robert Purvis, Rev. L. C. Matlack, and others.

ORDAINED.—The Rev. J. P. Kellogg was ordained yesterday morning as assistant rector of the Church of the Mediator, Nineteenth and Lombard streets. The charge of exhortation was made by Bishop Vail, of Kansas. The Rev. Dr. Brooks, Rev. Dr. Appleton, and others officiated.

THE CITY TREASURY.—The receipts into the City Treasury during the past week amounted to $45,797·11, of which $11,296·68 was for water rents, and $30,050·89 from taxes of 1866. The Treasurer paid out during the same period $47,266·71.

REPORTS OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House for the week ending November 10, as follows:—

Number in the House at 12 o'clock M., 2985; same time last year, 2856; increase, 129. Admitted within the last two weeks, 224; births, 7; deaths, 19; discharged, 112; eloped, 39; indentured, 2. The number granted lodgings, 23; meals, 128. The persons in the various departments are classified thus:—Superannuated males, 70; females, 106. Healthy males, under sixty, 116; healthy females, 413. Men's insane, 201; women's insane, 354. White men's out-ward, 374; colored men's out-ward, 33. White men's hospital, 267; colored men's hospital, 37. White women's obstetrical ward, 99; colored do., 22. White women's nursery, 103; colored do., 27. White women's hospital, 270; colored women's do., 23. Total males, 1297; females, 1688.

The monthly report of the Visitors for October showed that out-door relief was granted to 2610 persons, at a total expenditure of $2146·82. Of those relieved, 581 were Americans, 758 foreigners, and 1271 children; 234 were colored. The number sent to the Almshouse during the month was 443.

The Steward reported the House receipts at $37·16. The Out-door Agent reported collections for support cases at $666·83; emigrant tax $231.

Dr. David D. Richardson was elected Superintendent of the Insane Department, to succeed Dr. Butler.

The usual requisitions were granted, after which the Board adjourned.

FURTHER HEARING.—A further hearing was held before Alderman Beitler, in the case of Edward Manley, charged with shooting Cyrus Parker, mentioned in our edition of yesterday. The following was elicited:—About midnight on Sunday Cyrus Parker was shot on Shippen street, between Third and Fourth. Reserve Officer Ingram hearing the report of a pistol, and seeing three men running, arrested one of them, named Edward Manley.

Isabella Hands sworn—I reside at No. 335 Shippen street, and keep a hotel; two men named Parker and Miller were in my place on Sunday evening; while there, a woman came to the door and called them out; Parker and Miller left the bar-room; soon after, I heard loud talking, and going to the door heard three men conversing; heard one of them say, "Let him have it;" I then went into the house, and soon after heard the report of a pistol.

Caroline Reiner sworn—I called Parker and Miller out of the hotel at the request of Jacob Reinheimer; don't know who the men were with the latter; heard Parker say he "wanted to know who the man was that struck him the night before;" I then went into the house, and soon after the fight began.

Here Alderman Beitler commenced a cross-examination, and witness, in reply to a question, said that she heard Reinheimer say that he would fight Parker.

Susan Caulfet testified to seeing the shot fired, but by whom she did not know.

Manley and Caroline Reiner were committed for a further hearing, the latter to answer the charge of being accessory before the fact of the shooting.

Parker was shot in the left chest, and the ball came out at the back of the neck, causing a painful and dangerous wound.

ESTIMATES OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Last evening the Finance Committee of Councils met, when Mr. Marcer, Chairman, presented the estimates of the Water Department for 1867, asking for an appropriation of $331,950. The Committee agreed upon reporting favorably to Councils an ordinance making the appropriation.

The estimate of the Board of Revision for 1867 was agreed upon. The sum asked for is $7500.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $100,000 for the building of a House of Correction, which was referred to the Finance Committee by Councils, was called up, and the Committee agreed upon reporting the ordinance back with a favorable recommendation. The Committee then adjourned.

THE FRANKFORD WATER SUPPLY.—The work of connecting the thirty-inch water main which has been laid from the Corinthian avenue basin to the Kensington reservoir with the pumping main at Kensington has been completed, and a better supply of water is not only afforded to the residents of Kensington, but to those living at the extreme end of Frankford—a distance of fifteen miles from the Schuylkill, following the course of the pipe. The entire water pipe now laid in the city measures about 400 miles.

SUDDEN DEATHS—COST OF CORONER'S INQUESTS.—During the present year there has been an unusual number of sudden deaths in the city, and during the hot weather last summer the Coroner was kept busy holding inquests. From January 1st, 1866, to October 31st, Coroner Taylor held 829 inquests, of which number 65 were held in October. The cost to the city for fees, etc., amounted to $10,631·25, leaving a balance of $468·75 to the credit of the new Coroner for the balance of the year.

ACCIDENTS.—James Murray, forty-one years old, fell down stairs yesterday at No. 1220 Market street, and cut his head severely.

Patrick Doyle, sixty-seven years old, residing at No. 904 Nectarine street, had a leg broken by a bank of earth falling on him.

Grace Leonard, residing in Brandywine street, above Nineteenth, was run over by a wagon yesterday, at Fifteenth and Race streets, and had a shoulder-blade broken.

The above were all admitted into the Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000 in Greenbacks.

KELLEY'S GRAND

North American Prize Concert,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,

NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Valuable Prizes, valued at $500,000, will be presented to Ticket Holders, including One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks.

PRICE OF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Five for $4·50; Ten for $9·00.

Agents are requested to make returns for all tickets sold, and return all unsold on the 17th inst.

All tickets not paid for by the evening of the 17th inst. will be cancelled.

All orders for tickets up to the evening of the 17th, will be filled.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,

11 13 2t Chicago, Illinois.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the lameness of the horse GEORGE WILKES, the race advertised for THURSDAY, November 15, 1866, is postponed for the present. 11 12 3t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 13,

AND

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, November 14.

ONLY BATEMAN CONCERTS

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

MADAME PAREPA will sing:—Grand Scena, "Casta Diva" (Norma); Song, "Sing, Birdie Sing," by Ganz; Duo, "Per Valli" by Biangini, and Trio, "Sieni al Mar," by Garolgiani.

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing:—Romanza "L' mia Letizia" from Lombardi; Reverie, "Sognai," by Schira; and the Duo and Trio.

SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing:—Baracole, "Sul Polen" by Ricci, and Tarentella, "In 'lia alli Danza," by Traventi.

SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing:—Aria, "Alla pace" from Giuramento, and the Trio.

MR. CARL ROSA will play:—"Fantasie Caprice" by Vieuxtemps, and Duo, "Oberon," by Benedict and David.

MR. S. B. MILLS will play:—"Rhapsodie Hongroise" by Liszt; "Caprice Galop," by Mills, and Duo with the violin.

Conductor............................Mr. J. L. HATTON

RESERVED SEATS..................ONE DOLLAR EACH

NOTICE.—A limited number of seats will be reserved IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Which may be had THIS MORNING, at the Academy, and Trumpler's Music Store.

Admission to the Family Circle, without reserved seat, 50 cents.

Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The GRAND PIANO used at these Concert is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York.

Doors open at ½ past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 14,

POSITIVELY LAST BATEMAN CONCERT IN PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—

WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.............LESSEES

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

IN THREE PIECES.

Performance will commence with the comedy in three acts, entitled

THE QUACK DOCTOR.

After which,

A REGULAR FIX.

To conclude with

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Thursday—First night of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

VICTORINE;

OR, I WILL SLEEP ON IT.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.

The established success of this cosy Temple of the Drama, with the great burlesque actor, Mr. STUART ROBSON, warrants the Management in announcing him FIVE NIGHTS LONGER.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 13,

the laughable burlesque entitled

HAMLET; OR, THE WEARING OF THE BLACK.

Hamlet...................................STUART ROBSON

To be preceded by that

GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

To conclude with the

BENICIA BOY.

Benjamin Robbin............................STUART ROBSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet..........................40 cents

Orchestra Chairs......................................50 cents

Gallery..20 cents

Private Boxes.....................................$3 and $5

Seats in Private Box..............................75 cents

NOTICE—ALTERATION OF TIME.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at precisely half-past 7

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

Commence at 7½

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 13,

LAST NIGHT BUT TEN

of the brilliant engagement of

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

who will appear in his great character of

THE KING'S JESTER,

in Tom Taylor's celebrated tragedy of

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Bertuccio (a Jester)..............................EDWIN BOOTH

Dell Aquilla..............................Mr. Barton Hill

To conclude with the popular comedy of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

WEDNESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS

HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.

Second week of the young comedian,

MR. DAN BRYANT.

MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT,

with new scenery and great cast, the great drama of

SHAMUS O'BRIEN;

OR

THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,

in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will assume

FOUR CHARACTERS

WITH SONGS AND DANCES.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

YOUNG AMERICA,

Pupil of the great Gabriel Ravel, and

MR HENRY WELLS, in

JOCKO THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Will close December 10th.

Admission, 25 cents. 11 13 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT"

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS

NIGHTLY,

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT

And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our

EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,

a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6·16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription, all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 6 months.........................$8·00

Terms for self-practice, 3 months.........................$5·00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.

8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwf No. 510 RACE Street.

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WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.

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Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

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RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

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Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

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Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets, Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

The Educational Problem of the Southern States.

A CERTAIN class of prophetic statesmen confidently assured the world that the war for the Union would be nothing more than a triumphal march of ninety days' duration. And no sooner had they seen their predictions falsified by one of the longest and fiercest civil conflicts recorded in history, than they again betook themselves to prophesying an entire reconciliation of the two sections of the country within their favorite period of three months. That they should again mistake their capacity for anticipating the course of events has, we think, been a matter of surprise to no candid student of history and human nature. It is not within the bounds of reason to suppose that the animosities and prejudices engendered by such a fearful struggle as that through which we have just passed, should dissolve into perfect harmony and kindliness the moment that the military power by which they were for a time supported had succumbed to a more formidable display of force. The whole course of history goes to show that these animosities and prejudices can be uprooted only when time has uprooted the generation which they characterize. Nor is even this result to be secured save by inculcating in the generation which is to follow the true principles of liberty, equality, and justice.

The duty of the loyal North in the premises is, therefore, plain. To effectually forestall the erroneous teachings of the secession element of the South, the task of educating the rising generation throughout the length and breadth of that section must be assumed by the North. Nor are we at all likely to encounter any violent opposition in the accomplishment of this task, when it is once undertaken on such a general scale as to overawe the more unreasonable spirits of the South, who are really weak in point of numbers, and strong only in their present monopoly of the public ear. It is true that the burning of school-houses and the mobbing of school teachers is at present indulged in to such an extent as to render the labors of the latter anything but pleasant and safe. Yet we confidently predict that the mere driblet of a faction which indulges in such pastimes will quail and disperse, in the face of a general and formidable movement on the part of all parties and sects in the loyal North. All that is needed to secure success in the end, is concert of action and an unstinted supply of the necessary means.

Except among the old slaveholding element, which, with all its legitimate retainers, comprises scarcely a tithe of the entire population, the spirit of the South has always been averse to education. Before the war there were at least two millions of whites in the lately rebellious States who had no knowledge of reading and writing. It did not answer the purposes of the slaveholding element to educate those men and women, nor will it answer their purposes to undertake the education of their children in the future. The talisman of their power before and during the war was ignorance, and it is not to be supposed that they will cast aside the power which it gave them in the new struggle for supremacy which they have inaugurated. The field is, therefore, clear for him who would enter it, as far as the "poor white" element is concerned.

With respect to the colored portion of the Southern population, the field is even more inviting, as the task to be accomplished is greater and more necessitous. We may as well spare our efforts in behalf of the adult "poor whites." Their ignorance to them is bliss, and to a man they are fully persuaded of the folly of all earthly wisdom. With their children alone can we deal with any chance of success. But the four millions of poor and ignorant blacks are in a different situation. They are as loyal as the poor whites are disloyal, and their thirst for knowledge is as great as is the lofty contempt in which the latter hold it. With old and young alike we have therefore an opportunity, and our duty in this respect has no restrictions as to age.

We have said that all that is needed to secure success in the end, is concert of action, and an unstinted supply of the necessary means. The question is simply this—"How can both be secured?" Certainly not on the plan at present pursued. Various denominations of Christians, among whom the Church of Rome has thus far taken the lead, have entered the field. The evident object of all of them is twofold—proselytism goes hand in hand with education. They would scatter the seeds of knowledge only for the sake of the harvest of souls which they expect to reap as the fruit of their labors. This method of procedure is opposed to the genius of the age and nation. We think every candid Christian, by whatever denominational creed he prefers to regulate his daily life, will admit that the education of the young is best promoted by entirely ignoring the dogmas of the sects. When Catholic and Protestant, Arminian and Calvinist, have united their labors, the energy and money which would otherwise be devoted to the furtherance of their own rivalries would be directed towards the accomplishment of the grand object of them all—the lifting of that veil of darkness which at present obscures the minds and souls of six millions of our fellow-men.

There is but one method whereby this concert of labor can be effected, and that is by the organization of a gigantic Educational Commission on the plan of the Sanitary Commission, which accomplished such a marvellous work during the continuance of the war; and to supply the means which will enable it to prosecute these labors, will require the same course of action which was pursued by its prototype. By voluntary contributions of money and books, and the holding of a series of great fairs in all the large cities of the North, the nerve of the movement could be supplied; its muscle must be drawn from the schools and seminaries and colleges of every loyal State.

The educational problem of the Southern States is one of the gravest that was ever presented for solution to the candid consideration of a free and generous people. The solution which we propose is certainly a feasible one, and we think it has merits which do not appertain to any hitherto canvassed. We appeal to the press of all parties and creeds for that careful consideration which the magnitude and importance of the subject demand.

What Constitutes a State ?

WE publish in another column a communication, more logical than courteous, in regard to an editorial which appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday. It is probably as able an exposition of the "conservative" theory of what constitutes a State as any paper of equal length. Because it combines nearly all the arguments of that party, we give it space, and hope our readers will peruse it carefully. On it we have a few comments to make.

"Once a State always a State. Nor does the fact that the citizens of that State were in rebellion alter the principle, simply because the citizens while in rebellion can do no valid act or thing." Granted that no action of the Rebel citizens is legal, does that make them any the less responsible for their attempted crime? They were guilty so far as they could be. Would Orsini set up the plea to save himself that Louis Napoleon was not killed by his attempt on his life? Was he any the less guilty? Was Guy Fawkes less responsible to the law for his attempt to blow up Parliament because that attempt proved futile? Are the Southern people any less liable to punishment because the fate of war has made all their acts invalid? Clearly not. The fact that all they did was of no legal avail does not diminish their criminality. This one point is a weak one; but had the writer given as the cause of "once a State always remaining a State," that the treason of the citizens could not make treason of the State, he would have made a much stronger argument. Later in his communication he takes that ground, and in answer to it, the question arises, What constitutes the State? We accept of our correspondent's definition. It is an excellent and comprehensive one. "If we say that the State has a right to send Senators and Representatives, we mean that the organized political existence has the right, and the people in the aggregate." "The organized political existence" is the State. How, then, does the present organized political existence of Georgia compare with that of 1789? Then the State was represented in the persons of officers elected in a certain way, and who, previous to their entrance into office, were obliged to swear to support the Constitution of the United States. When these and other conditions were complied with, the persons chosen formed the "organized political existence," but not until they had complied with the law.

Unless the State is composed of either its officers or its citizens, it is but an essence, a nullity, which is ridiculous. The officers who held power when the Rebellion was subdued were not officers at all. They had not taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The State of Georgia had no organized political existence. It was a chaotic mass—no more a State than the existence of territory could make it one. It had no *organized* political existence. It was reorganized by a power which had no right to reorganize it. Consequently, all its acts were invalid. It is really the same now in the eyes of the law as it was in 1865. It is a different affair from the State of Georgia in 1789. It has none of its rights and privileges, and even when recognized by Congress will still be a State whose existence dates back from the day on which its Representatives and Senators were readmitted to seats in the Legislature of the nation. We hope we have been sufficiently clear. The State of Georgia to-day does not exist, and Congress alone can revive the dead Commonwealth, slain by its own sons.

Are All Murderers Madmen ?

THE series of trials for murder which have come up before our city courts within the past year, have exhibited the ingenuity of the legal fraternity in a manner which attests their skill, but reflects little to their credit. The public have doubtless been surprised at the remarkable number of maniacs who we are told have committed homicide. In fact, if the assertions of the counsel for the defense are to be relied upon, there has been no deliberate taking of human life, but Champion, Mary Ridey, and Maguire were all insane at the time of the commission of their crimes. That a lawyer seeks to get off his client by the contemptible trick of cheating justice by feigning insanity, is but a poor testimony to his self-respect or his appreciation of the duties of his profession.

The institution of courts was originated for the purpose of dealing out exact and equal justice. The office of the judge is to weigh the arguments, and charge the jury; the office of the jury is to act on the evidence submitted and the legal points explained to them by the judge. The office of the lawyer is to aid justice by placing the cause of his client in the strongest possible light. It is to adduce every argument in his favor, and bring all the truth to light, so that he can secure the justice that is to be meted out. It is not to distort facts, and baulk the ends for which courts were created by legal quibbles and technicalities, much less to defeat justice by assuming a character which is wilfully false—is a barefaced deception, and one which should disgrace every man who would connive at it.

The latest policy of defense is, if the client be evidently a murderer, if the case be clearly one of premeditated slaughter, to set up the plea of insanity. The prisoner being informed that it is the only hope he has of life, raves in his cell, gnashes his teeth, and by foaming and yelping conveys an impression of his madness. When brought on trial, his keepers testify to his extraordinary behavior. Friends and relatives are summoned who swear that he used to do many things which looked like madness. All of these are laid before the jury, while the prisoner sits mumbling and grinning before them. The case is ably argued that he is insane, and if the jury are not convinced it is because they see through the fraud, and not by the absence of hard swearing. We do not accuse the witnesses of perjury. Many of them give evidence in good faith. Every man has his peculiarities, which, when looked back upon in the light of future madness, look like the premonition of a mind diseased. They may, therefore, act honestly. The blame does not lie with them, but rests with the lawyer who, prostituting his profession, seeks to save from the gallows the murderer, and violates the Biblical law, that "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

There is a class of moralists who deny that any sane man will commit murder. If this be recognized in the courts, well and good, and let us do away with the farce of a trial. But if murder is supposed to be a crime, and not the work of an unsound mind, let us have no more of this disgraceful, pettifogging, and dishonest course on the part of the attorneys. There is only a certain class of men who will condescend to resort to such deception. Honorable and high-minded lovers of their profession will not accept of such foul means of robbing justice of her due. It seems to us that whenever a man is sane enough to purchase a weapon, and deliberately go in search of his victim, and murder him or her, that the ruffian is quite sane enough to swing for his offense.

We hope that we will hear no more of this style of defense. By it the wily practitioner is enabled to get off his guilty client; and when he boasts of his success, and says that, "Through my skill I have succeeded," he utters no sentiment over which he has the right to glory. He has defeated the ends for which courts were instituted; he has deceived the jury, but not the God of Justice; he has prostituted his talents and his profession; and instead of glorying in his act, he should rather hide his head to escape the contempt of every law-loving and honorable man.

NEW ORLEANS.

Revocation of General Grant's Order—The Murder of Union Soldiers.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—In view of the fact that a statement is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the President and Secretary of War deny having instructed General Sheridan not to make any arrests under General Grant's order No. 44, dated July 6, it is but proper to state that that order, together with General Order No. 3, have both been officially revoked by instructions received through General Grant's headquarters. Half-a-dozen murders of late Union soldiers have recently been committed in the Parish of Saint Laundry. The facts were officially brought to the notice of General Sheridan by Governor Wells, but in consequence of the revoking of the orders above alluded to, nothing can be done. There is no longer any protection for Union men in the South, and the sham of continuing martial law is now simply a farce.

Colonel McIvor, late of the Rebel army, who has been held under military arrest, has been released.

Judge Durell arrived in this city last evening, and opened the United States District Court today. The Hon. John E. McKee was sworn in as United States Marshal, vice Colonel Bullitt, removed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO IS THE NAME (PRObably Russian), of the most delicious Perfume that ever came in contact with our Olfactory Nerves. We recommend every one to try it. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Daily Boston Traveller.* 7 14 6mrp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
SEASON OF 1866-67.

The arrangements of the Society for the coming season being complete are announced as follows:—
The three Concerts will be given in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
And will be on the grandest scale.
The Chorus this season will be more effective than formerly, and has been selected with great care.
The solo parts will be sustained by the best professional talent to be obtained. The liberal patronage last season warrants the Directors in the increased expenditure proposed this season.
The Oratorios to be produced are
ELIJAH,
ST. PAUL,
DAVID.
The first Concert will take place
ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 13, 1866, with
DR. GUILMETTE, the celebrated Basso from Boston.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor of New York.
MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY, and
MISS [illegible] M. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia.
Owing to the impossibility of accommodating all who wish to attend, and the great expense incurred in bringing out the Oratorios subscriptions will be received for the choice seats reserved for the three Concerts, at
TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE SEATS
AND SEVEN DOLLARS FOR TWO SEATS.
The Box Sheet is now open for subscribers at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 13 tuit s3t4o

CARD.—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto of books for Religious Families, Sunday Schools Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new stock.
All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their old store, No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.
[11 10 stuth2w4p]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

ADDRESSES BY
REV. DR. CLARK, OF ALBANY,
BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,
D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO.
GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT.
TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) ARE NOW READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION,
AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION,
NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,
AND
ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
11 10 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 3trp

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION, No. 711 SANSOM Street Philadelphia.—An important meeting of the "WOMEN'S CENTRAL BRANCH" of the "PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION" will be held at their new Rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of the members, and of all others interested in the cause, is earnestly desired.
11 12 2t CAROLINE E. WHITE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 7 6t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand.
11 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Cashier.

THE MAIL FOR HAVANA, PER steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY, November 17, at 5 o'clock A. M. [11 13 4t] CHARLES M. HALL, P. M.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.
JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.
PATENT-RIGHT CASE.
Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent.
Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons.

This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the Wire Crimping Patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. Chase claimed under an assignment granted after the extension of the Jenkins Patent, and M. Walker & Sons claimed the exclusive rights for the State of Pennsylvania under the extension by virtue of an assignment made to them prior to the extension and recorded prior to Chase's assignment.

The case was argued by Myers and Longstreth for Chase, and by Harding and Shaw for M. Walker & Sons. Judge Cadwalader stated that this was a very clear case in favor of the defendants, and that the assignment to M. Walker & Sons invested them with the title, and that Judge Grier concurred with him in this opinion, and that he would file his opinion at length. 11 13 6t

NO. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvet,
Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvet,
All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Artificial Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER,
11 13 tuths9t No. 13 North EIGHTH Street.

REDUCTION.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
Have Marked Down their Entire Stock of
FANCY SILKS,
And will offer them at a
REDUCTION IN PRICE
Of from 33 to 50 per cent.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
11 12 3t4p

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tt No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 740 SANSOM Street,
Where a FINE COLLECTION OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS are constantly for sale.
11 12 5t*

J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1705 North Eleventh Street. 11 12 6t*

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, POSSESSing a fine Tenor voice, solicits a Engagement. Address "Organist," Evening Telegraph Office. 11 12 3t*

ELEGANT
FAMILY CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER
Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of
FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS
Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.
Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.
The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.
FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
11 13 rp] ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CENTS'
PRINTED LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

The largest Stock of
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 t12 31rp

JUST OPENED.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED,
Of their own importation, an invoice of
EVENING DRESSES,
IN TULLE AND TARLATAN,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
11 12 3t4p

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
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CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

FRUIT TREES OF LARGE SIZE AND fine growth, for city gardens at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH and DARBY Road, Philadelphia. [11 10 9t*] R. BUIST, Sr.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tfrp

$250,000
7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS
We offer for sale $250,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company at
79.
They are Coupon Bonds, with privilege of registry to secure them from theft BEAR SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, WHICH IS PUNCTUALLY PAID 1st of April and October, secured by a mortgage of $1,500,000 on sixty miles of Railroad, including the Bedford Railroad, ten miles of sidings, depots, real estate, rolling stock, and equipments of every kind.
One million of these Bonds were set aside for the redemption of the first and second mortgage bonds, a large number of which have already been exchanged, and the consolidation is daily progressing. The Company have but $250,000 for sale, and offer them at the above low price, in order to insure immediate sale. The road is now in good order: 1000 tons new rails and 30,000 cross-ties have recently been put down; complete machinery purchased for repair shops, and two new collieries opened up and improved. By the proposed immediate enlargement of the Pennsylvania Canal to Huntingdon, the Company will have cheap water transportation without transhipment to New York, Albany, etc., as well as by railroad.
These Bonds, at the above price, will yield about nine per cent. per annum, and add twenty-one per cent. to the principal at maturity.
SAILER & STEVENSON,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street
11 13 6t (Opposite the Girard Bank).

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 2m

JUST OPENED,
NEW STYLES
OF
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC
CLOAKINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu24t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
AND
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
11 3 12t rp

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 wfm3mrp

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
814§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
IN SMALL BOXES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

AN UNSAFE SAVING FUND.

The Warfare Between the Depositors of the National Safety Trust Company and the Directors of that Institution—The Fight Grows Warm, and Begins to be Interesting—Only $941,320 Involved in the Dispute.

The National Safety and Trust Company was an institution which formerly did business at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets. The Board of Directors of the institution consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Henry L. Benner, Samuel K. Ashton, Joseph B. Barry, F. Carroll Brewster, Edward L. Carter, Robert Selfridge, C. Landreth Munns, Francis Lee, Joseph Yerkes, James L. Stephenson.

On the cover of the books given to depositors was printed the following paragraph:—

"This Saving Fund, by the provisions of its charters, invests all its money in *real estate, mortgages, ground rents*, and such first-class securities as must always *insure perfect security* to the depositors and *place beyond all risk* the permanency and stability of this institution."

The depositors, however, appear to have had some reason for doubting all these fair promises, as they are now engaged in litigating their claims against the Directors. The fight has been in progress some time, and bids fair to become amusing, if nothing more.

A meeting of the depositors, for the purpose of putting the legal machinery in motion, was held at Mechanics' Hall, on Tuesday evening, October 23, when Mr. James McGinley was called to the chair. On that occasion, this gentleman stated to those assembled that he had had an interview with Spencer Miller, Esq., who assured him that there was very little, if any, doubt about the final recovery of the deposits, and that he would undertake the matter and fight it to the bitter end for the depositors. He stated, also, that Mr. Miller proposed filing a bill in equity at once, as those now having charge of the present suit were evidently trying to push it off until April next, when the statute of limitation would expire, and with it all hope of ever recovering a penny of their deposits. It was proposed by the Chairman that the depositors contribute one-fourth of one per cent., or twenty-five cents on a hundred dollars, towards defraying the expenses of counsel, assuring them that he firmly believed that such action would finally be the means of their recovering the entire amount of their respective deposits. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and some of them were very bitter in their denunciation of their former counsel.

The result of the meeting was an interchange of views, and the adoption of a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of eleven depositors for the purpose of raising funds for the recovering by suit or otherwise the amounts due to the several depositors. The entire power of the depositors was vested for such purposes in this committee, which was made to consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. James McGinley, No. 1443 Fawn street, Jacob S. Fish, No. 1024 Melon street, Henry Leffman, No. 437 Green street, William T. James, No. 2125 Summer street, Thomas Atkinson, No. 1107 Pine street, Samuel Reiter, Central High School, William Bligh, No. 318 New Market street, William Meeser, *Sunday Mercury* office, H. McIntosh, No. 922 Chesnut street, Peter Sauerwein, No. 213 Coates street, John Elliott, Shamokin street, west of Twenty-second street.

Previous to adjournment, the Chairman further stated that he had lost over a thousand dollars in the concern, but that he was offered that day the entire amount of his loss if he would drop the suit he now proposed, in conjunction with his fellow-sufferers, to institute. He also gave the following statement of the liabilities of the institution when it "went up:"

Amount of deposits	$808,000
Interest due (5 per cent.)	40,400
Interest for 5½ years	222,200
Deduct interest on $80,800, paid two years ago	8,080
	$214,120
Deduct 10 per cent., paid two years ago	80,800
	133,320
Add principal	808,000
Amount now due	941,320

The Committee resolved to levy a tax of twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars from each depositor, according to the amount of his or her claim. Last evening another meeting of the depositors was held, for the purpose of ascertaining what progress had been made in the matter. This meeting, like the former, was advertised to be held at Mechanics' Hall, but this was prevented by "some one going back on them," as one of the indignant gentlemen informed our reporter.

Mr. McGinley occupied the chair. One of the depositors, on the organization of the meeting, came forward and delivered himself of the following remarks:—

Mr. President:—Are you going to make any statement about the object of the meeting, and the plans which are about to be pursued? I don't know anything about it, as I have not been here before. We expect to hear something.

To all of which the Chairman responded in this wise:—

It is probable that there are some people here to-night who were not at the first meeting. It was held in the other hall. It would have been held there this evening, but some one went back on us. But we have the matter arranged all right. An individual is stationed at the door to tell the people to come over here. For the information of those who were not over there, we would just say that this matter is going on very well. [Satisfaction reigns on many countenances.] We have a lawyer engaged, and he is at work prosecuting our claims. We have raised considerable money, but we want a great deal more. [The aforesaid satisfaction suddenly gives way to looks of the opposite character.] It is always the custom for lawyers who undertake such a job as this to have something in advance. [Tokens of assent.] And our object in meeting here to-night is to collect as much money as possible. [Wagging of heads and dubious looks.] We would like to collect to-night $300. I suppose there are a number of persons present that understand all about that. [It was evident that the Chairman had made a mistake.] The reason why this thing was not settled was because there is a man in this town called —— ——, a Dutch Jew and a lawyer, who was employed to settle the matter. He started a suit against the Directors of this institution, and pretended that he was serving them in earnest, but we found afterwards that it was only a sham. He would give us no explanation when we applied to him for information in regard to it, and we appointed a committee, and sent them to find out about it. He said he had taken a note of some man in California by the name of Smiley. When we pushed him, he said that Smiley had went away to Mexico or to the devil. [Credulous looks on the part of the audience at the mention of the latter individual's name.] That was all we could get out of him, and we came to the conclusion that he was a deceitful man and a traitor to his clients. He was a friend of the Directors and not of the depositors. [Tokens of resentment, evidenced by loud murmurs on the part of the said depositors.] Another reason why this matter was not attended to was because they promised to pay a dividend. They paid us a dividend of ten per cent., which amount was only two per cent. of the real interest due us, two and a half per cent remaining unpaid. [Further indignant murmurs heard.] We have made up our minds in this matter, and we have a good man to go ahead with it. [Half-suppressed cheers for Spencer Miller.] We have united together, and we intend to fight this matter to the bitter end. [Tokens of approval and assent.] We are determined that these cold-hearted gentlemen shall not run away with our money. [Hear, hear.] I am glad to see so many people here to-night, and we hope all will be willing to pay their twenty-five cents on a hundred dollars [Shy looks on the part of the audience.] Some, we hope, will pay more. [Wagging of heads.] The man who will give us ten dollars, or five, or two and a half, we want to come up now and get this thing started. [The man did not go up at once.] Money we want and must have, in order to push this thing through. "Money makes the mare go" you know. [Tokens of assent.] If we had three hundred dollars we could hand it to Mr. Miller, and he could get right through with it. [Tokens of astonishment at the marvellous effect of money on Mr. Spencer Miller's movements.] Another thing I would like to mention is, that we have a lawyer that we can rely upon. [More half-suppressed cheers for Spencer Miller, Esq.] There is not a blot or a blemish upon his character. He is an honorable man. He is fearless in the midst of opposition, and took hold of this thing when none of the other lawyers would touch it. The depositors will please step forward with their *pro ratas*.

A voice—How much do you expect of us? Twenty-five cents on a $100?

The Chairman—We have a lawyer to work, and he authorized me to tell the depositors that he is going to file a bill for the entire amount, which is about $941,000.

A voice [dubiously]—Then there is some little hope that he may recover it?

The Chairman [with wonderful emphasis]—Yes! yes!

A Depositor—As far as I understand it, the amount is about one million dollars.

The Chairman—All you have got to do is to give us your money, and we will settle it all right.

The Chairman then took his seat, and there was a great commotion, caused by depositors rushing forward to put down their cash.

In the midst of this, some one announced that Mr. Fish wished to make a few remarks. That gentleman immediately arose and said:—

I am one of those appointed, not at my own instance, but at the request of the depositors in this institution. I have collected some little money, but it appears to me that it is coming down to a very nice point if we are going to make it a business. There are some here who have $400 or $500 deposited, who look at this *pro rata* with a keen eye. [A great flashing of numerous keen eyes on the part of sundry depositors.] Many here are able to pay more. [The keen eyes suddenly cease their flashing.] I know they are, and I say to them, if they want to put this thing through, it is but in justice to themselves that they should give more than twenty-five cents. [It was evident that no one looked upon it in that light.] I would say to those who are able to give more, "You are able to give five dollars towards this; I know that you are." And when you give five dollars you do not give as much as that poor woman, or that poor man, or that poor girl, who, by giving twenty-five cents, gives more than you do if you give $10. [The countenances of the said poor woman, poor man, and poor girl suddenly brightened up.] We want to raise $500, with which we want to prosecute this case. We need not be backward in the matter. The Committee are going to endeavor to discharge their duty with fidelity. I want nothing for my services. I will do all I can for the depositors of this institution, and I believe every other man in this Committee will. Give liberally, you who are able. There are those who are not able to give more than twenty-five cents. While that is the case with some, there are others who can give us fifty cents or one dollar, or three, or five, or even ten dollars. You must give us the facilities if you expect us to move the machine.

The speaker then resumed his seat.

At this stage of the proceedings an excited individual cried out—We want some guarantee that all is right.

One of the Committee [indignantly]:—You can take my place if you want to. I am in it to the amount of $4000. We don't want your money if you are not disposed to give it.

During the above remarks the depositors were crowded around the desk to such an extent that it was very uncomfortable for those who were giving receipts. Every effort proved ineffective for getting them to leave the neighborhood as soon as they were furnished with these documents. They would pay their money, and then keep up a loud conversation about the probabilities of getting it back again with an increase.

The amount raised at the two meetings will probably reach $500.

The meeting adjourned at about 9 o'clock.

The Laurel Hill Cemetery—Its Past History and Future Prospects.—It has been about thirty years since the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company was first organized and commenced operations. At that time it is believed that there was but one other institution of the kind in the world, the Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, which dates its inauguration a few months previous to the one at Laurel Hill. The ground first taken up by the company was but twenty acres in extent, but by additions from time to time this has been increased to over one hundred and twenty acres, and we learn that the company has recently effected the purchase of fifty acres more, extending towards the Columbia Bridge, on which they will commence their projected improvements in the ensuing spring. The present time is, therefore, an appropriate one for calling the attention of the public to the subject.

There being but one rival cemetery in existence at the time that the Laurel Hill Company commenced their operations, and this one being then a mere experiment of a few months, the new undertaking encountered all the ridicule and opposition which is inseparable from the early history of every enterprise of a new and praiseworthy character. The clergy of the different denominations, in particular, directed their great influence against the movement, the principal objection urged by them being the time consumed in attendance upon funerals in the country. This opposition has long since been overcome, and now almost every Christian denomination lends its countenance and encouragement. The remains of the late Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, have found their last resting-place here; and the following, among several of the city churches, have regular burying grounds within its limits:—The Fifth Baptist, St. Stephen's Episcopal, St. John's German Lutheran, and the Society of Friends. The different lot-holders now number over 8000, among whom are at least sixty clergymen of various denominations.

One of the most admirable features of this cemetery, and the one to which its great success has been due in a great measure, is its convenient and picturesque situation on the banks of the Schuylkill, which forms its western boundary for over a mile. In this respect it has an advantage of which neither Mount Auburn nor Greenwood, its two great rivals, can boast. Owing to its elevated position—one hundred and ten feet above the level of the Schuylkill—its soil, instead of being the moist clay usually found in lower localities, is composed of dry sand and gravel. Being distant only four miles from the business centre of the city, it enjoys likewise the combined advantage of being in the rural districts, and yet easily and readily accessible, without the necessity of crossing a river, either by bridge or ferry.

The general aspect of the grounds has been undergoing constant improvement in the way of draining, planting, and plotting. The beauty of its monuments has also been secured at an enormous outlay, the cost of the stone and marble used being estimated at over $2,000,000.

It is not likely that its present state will ever retrograde, as each purchaser of a lot is required, on the execution of his deed, to contribute a small sum, which is added to the permanent fund for keeping the grounds in general repair. This constantly increasing fund, which now amounts to nearly $70,000, is invested in the best class of city and State securities, and has been made over, in trust, to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, which has a perpetual charter, and is one of the oldest and most secure in the country. As the price of lots in Laurel Hill is not above the average of those of other great cemeteries, cheapness is combined with the beauty of its scenery and the convenience of its location, to render it one of the most desirable institutions of the kind now in successful operation.

Anniversary of the Stamford (England) Bull-Running—How the Fun Was Spoiled by the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."—One of the ancient traditionary customs of the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, England, was a ceremony termed Bull-running, which fell on the 13th of November.

The custom is said to have dated from the days of King John. One day, as William, Earl of Warren, was standing on the battlements of his castle, he witnessed a fight between two bulls in the meadow. Some butchers attempted to part the combatants, when one of the bulls created a furious uproar by rushing headlong through the town. The chivalric Earl thereupon mounted his horse and pursued the furious animal in high glee. So delighted with the sport was this valiant gentleman, that he bequeathed the meadow in which the combat began to the guild of butchers, on the condition that they should enable the townspeople to enjoy like sport once a year, by providing a bull for the purpose.

In the seventeenth century the sport was conducted in this fashion:—A bull was furnished by the butchers and placed in the stable of the Alderman over night. On the morning of the 13th the bell-man of the town perambulated the streets, commanding every one to close his shop-door and gate, and threatening with imprisonment all who were guilty of doing violence to strangers. As an additional precaution in this respect, a guard was appointed to conduct travellers through the town without harm. Those who intended to pursue the bull were likewise cautioned against placing any iron upon their clubs or staves. The proclamation being ended, the bull was turned loose at the Alderman's house; and then, according to the local historian, the following spectacle was presented:—

"Hivie-skivy, tag-rag, men, women, and children of all sorts and sizes, with all the dogs in town, running after him, spattering dirt in each others' faces, that one would think them to be so many furies started out of the infernal regions for the punishment of Cerberus, as when Theseus and Perillus conquered the place, as Ovid describes it:—

"'A ragged troop of boys and girls
Do follow him with stones,
With clubs, with whips, and many nips,
They part his skin from bones.'"

In later days the sport was somewhat modified. The bull, having been turned into a street which was barricaded at either end with carts and wagons, was irritated by throwing hats at him. The barricades were then removed, and then the whole crowd—bull, men, boys, and dogs—rushed pell-mell through the streets. The great object was to "bridge the bull" by forcing him on the structure which spanned the Welland, and then he was roughly seized by as many as dared approach, and hurled bodily into the stream. The animal would then swim to the shore, when the race would be continued through the "Bull-meadow," many ludicrous mishaps happening to the pursuers from the miry state of the soil at that season of the year. When all were tired the bull was killed, and the day wound up with a general supper on bull-beef.

This ridiculous custom was long continued and greatly encouraged by the authorities. Even candidates for Parliament were accustomed to propitiate their constituents by furnishing bulls for extra entertainments of this kind. The Conservatives, in canvassing the borough in 1831, carried a banner bearing a representation of a rampant bull.

In 1833, however, the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" interfered, but at that time without success. In 1836 they made another effort, procuring the indictment of all who participated in the pastime. The sport was still kept up, leading to a collision between the military and the bull-mad populace. In 1839 a strong military force was on hand, and the bull being young and docile, he was taken captive. This was the end of it, as the good people that year found they had to foot a bill of £600 for the expenses of the military and extra police.

Elopement and Embezzlement.—Henry Lewis, who was employed as a clerk in the establishment of W. B. Sellers & Co., shoe dealers, left this city with about $525, which he is alleged to have stolen from his employers. Accompanying the prisoner was a very prepossessing young lady, who claimed to be his wife. Soon after they left the city, the authorities in Pittsburg were telegraphed to by Lieutenant Bulkley, of our detective force, and Lewis was arrested on the arrival of the train in that city. About $330 in money was found on him at the time of his arrest, and also the bank-book of the firm. The prisoner's wife was in great distress of mind at the arrest of the prisoner, and visited him repeatedly. Lewis is about nineteen years of age, of considerable intelligence, and might be called sharp and well posted. He is a brother-in-law to Mr. Sellers, and seems to have been his confidential clerk, handling most of the money of the firm. It seems that while he had in his possession the sum mentioned above he decamped, but had his enterprise nipped in the bud by his untimely arrest. He was remarkably reticent, and would give no account of himself whatever. On Sunday morning Captain Benjamin Levy, the Chief of the Detectives, took Lewis in charge, and came on to this city with him in the 3 o'clock train. The wife of the prisoner came on with him to this city.

New Route to the South.—After a delay of several years, during the recent war, the indomitable railroad men of Delaware have succeeded in opening their new and direct railway route to the South and Southwest. This road runs direct from Philadelphia to Crisfield (Eastern Shore of Maryland) a town on the Chesapeake Bay, from which point passengers take passage in magnificent sea-going steamboats to Norfolk, where a connection is made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest. This is the most direct and pleasant route to the Southern States, and we doubt not will soon become very popular. Further information and tickets may be obtained at No. 828 Chesnut street, or of H. F. Kenney, Esq., Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at the depot, Broad street and Washington avenue.

Bogus Jewelry.—A man was taken into custody at Second and Market streets yesterday afternoon, on the charge of selling bogus jewelry. When he was taken before Alderman Hurley he made such a piteous statement of his difficulties, and showed so clearly that he had been more sinned against than sinning, that he was discharged with a reprimand. It appeared, from the evidence elicited, that he had a family who were dependent upon him, and he had been set up in the business he was pursuing, not thinking there was any unlawfulness in so doing.

Another Candidate.—Colonel W. A. Leech, late of the 90th Pennsylvania Regiment, is spoken of as a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue, First District. Colonel Leech is said to be backed up by Congressman Samuel J. Randall.

Larcenies.—A man by the name of William Hartman was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with robbing one of his companions of a little loose change. It appears they were all "jolly companions," together, and were annoying the peaceably disposed people in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Carlton streets, when the police appeared on the scene and arrested Hartman and one or two others. One of his companions charged Hartman with having robbed him of a small quantity of change, and upon searching him it was found on his person. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

A young fellow named Benjamin Jenkins undertook to relieve the drawer of a store at Fifteenth and Willow streets of a quantity of spare cash, but did not succeed, owing to the watchfulness of the attendants. He attempted to escape, but was arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $400 bail to answer.

One of the Incorrigibles.—G. W. Eddis, better known as "Wash." Eddis, was arrested at Second street and Germantown avenue on a charge of malicious mischief. It is said that Eddis was concerned in the murder of a German a year or two ago. In company with others, he was present, aided, and abetted. The principal in the affair was hung, and Eddis was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Last Thursday he was pardoned at the solicitation of many influential citizens. Since his pardon he has been riding a high horse, and in fact, has been on a "bender" of great magnitude. Last night, whilst laboring under an attack of strychnine whisky, he went into the lager beer saloon of Mr. Burche, at Second and Canal streets, and acted in a very disorderly manner. Not satisfied with raising a disturbance, he commenced to smash the glassware and other articles of furniture, right and left, when he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to answer in default of $500 bail.

A Conspiracy Case.—Ann McCormack, a married woman about forty years old, was arrested, at the instance of the Trustees of the House of Refuge on the above charge. It appears that she had a daughter in that institution, whom she and a man named Wolf had got out on a false pretense, and had compelled the child to unlawful practices. The unnatural mother showed a hardness and criminal intent that justified Alderman Godbou, before whom the case was heard, in holding her to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge of conspiracy.

Light-Fingered.—Caroline Guyger, an enterprising young female, fell in love with a couple of pairs of well-made shoes, which were exposed in a tempting manner in front of a shoe store in Vine street, below Ninth, yesterday afternoon, and, clasping them to her bosom, fled. A watchful eye had been bent upon her, however, and she was promptly arrested, and her ill-gotten plunder disgorged. She had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and not being able to convince that gentleman that she was laboring under a fit of insanity when she did the nefarious act, she was held in $300 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

A Vicious Dog.—Last evening as a lady was passing along Frankford road, a ferocious dog rushed out at her and made a furious onslaught upon her; but, thanks to the much-abused crinoline; the animal could not reach her, and vented his spite by tearing the skirt of her dress in shreds. With a parting snarl of defiance at the tilter, the brute vanished. This morning the lady had the owner of the savage dog, Mrs. Slicker, arrested. She had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held her in $400 bail to answer at court.

A Dishonest Lodger.—Thomas Johnson has been for some time boarding at No. 1707 Market street. Thomas' wardrobe has not been as extensive as his ambitious desires would have it, and he cast envious eyes upon the raiment of a fellow-boarder. He coveted them, and then broke the eighth commandment, and stole several articles of apparel. He was detected in his little adventure, however, and was arrested, and being escorted to the office of Alderman Jones, that gentleman listened to the facts of his case, and then held him in $800 bail to answer for the crime of larceny.

Connubial Felicity.—Richard McCartney was arrested yesterday afternoon at his residence, Mascher and Thompson streets, on the charge of assault and battery upon his wife. It is alleged that Richard is in the habit of indulging much and often, and on such occasions is in the habit of applying the rod of correction to the wife of his bosom. The neighbors did not like such proceedings, and he was arrested as stated, and taken before Alderman Wilkins, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

Reckless Driver.—On the complaint of the Directors of the Fire Department, Robert Magee, the driver of the Hand-in-Hand steam fire engine, was arrested for driving his engine up Eleventh street at a furious rate of speed last Sunday evening. Fortunately there was no accident. It is remarkable that there are not more casualties from this source than there are. Magee had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who held him in $500 bail.

House Robbery.—On Sunday morning, whilst a family residing in Sixteenth street, below Shippen, were at church, the house was entered by means of a skeleton-key, and about $700 in money stolen, mostly in greenbacks. The thieves, although entering at the front door, were not suspected by any person to be otherwise than legitimate callers. They evidently possessed a thorough knowledge of the premises, as there was no ransacking.

Stealing a Coat.—William Witteman, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, took unlawful possession of a coat from a house in Sepviva street, below Cumberland avenue. He sold the coat for a trifling sum, when the owner came across the man to whom he had sold it, and had Witteman arrested this morning in Frankford road. He had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

Stealing Shoes.—Some time ago a shoe dealer named A. Bernstein was, it is said, entrusted with some thirty-six pairs of shoes. After the lapse of a considerable time payment was demanded for them, and was refused. Bernstein, who keeps a place in Front street, above Poplar, was arrested last evening, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler. A pretty strong case was made out against him, and he was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at Court.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

Elliptic S. M. Co.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

Luxury has its Great Staples.—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is one of them. It is as salable as bread—as current as coin. Fashionable society endorses it. The people approve it. It has no equal, and, save the charlatans who try in vain to imitate it, no enemies.—*Vinton Eagle.*

Six Photograph-Card Gems for $1.—Life-size Photographs in Oil from $25 upwards. Christmas presents should be got under way; so delay not to resort to B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

Was He Insane?—

Doctors were called to make it plain
Whether a prisoner was insane,
Who was for murder tried.
Says one:—"The wildest thing he did,
He paid my bill e'er he was bid."
Another testified:—
"He seemed quite a cunning fellow,
And never brought back an umbrella."
But when a third replied:—
"He'd never go to Tower Hall!"
His craziness was owned by all.

We Have

Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as $15.00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to 50.00
And all intervening grades.

We Have

Good all-wool Black Suits as low as .. $22.00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to 55.00
And all intervening grades.

We Have

The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

All our prices are lower than for several years.

Haines Bros.' Pianos.
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had eight votes for Congress—eight gallant fellows who would rather have Elizabeth, familiarly known as "Betz," to represent them than John Morrissey. We do not know the physical proportion of Betsy, but we suppose she is of some size, as the New York papers were continually reiterating before the election "that heavy Betz would change hands in the issue." If Elizabeth would succeed in the political arena, we would recommend a change of dress, such as is sold at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc.—We would call the attention of the trade to the sale of stationery, blank books, etc., to take place on the premises, No. 29 South Sixth street, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The stock comprises the full and general assortment of James J. Martin, and will positively be sold, without reserve, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer.

Have You Tried It?—This is the question almost everybody is asking about the Snow Powder. The answer generally is, yes. People have not only tried, but have adopted it. It is a household necessity and no mistake.

Silverine is the best Silver Cleaner ever used. It does not scratch the finest surface, and produces a lustre equalled only by that found on new ware.

Mason & Hamlin's
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. O. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Ladies, go to G. Byron Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

French Cocoanut Cake, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing,
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

COX—STEVENSON.—On the 18th September last, by Rev. George A. Durborow, at his residence No. 400 N. Twenty-second street, Mr. SAMUEL G. COX to Miss SARAH J. STEVENSON, both of this city.

KNOWLES—JOHNSON.—On the 10th instant, at the Parsonage of Summerfield M. E. Church, No. 718 Dauphin street, by Rev. Vaughan Smith, Mr. EDWARD H. KNOWLES to Miss JOSEPHINE JOHNSON.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, WILLIAM BLATCHFORD, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 534 N. Fortieth street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BUTLER.—On the 11th instant, JAMES, son of Philip and Kate Butler, aged 3 years and 3 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and I will give them rest."

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Manayunk road, Lower Merion, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

HART.—On the 10th instant, at Hartsville, Bucks county, Pa., Mrs. MARY O., wife of Joseph Hart.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

KEIM.—November 9, at Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., THOMAS SHEWELL KEIM, son of Daniel M. and Mary L. Keim, in the 33d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of Mrs. D. E. B. Keim, No. 525 Marshall street, on Thursday morning, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Family Burial Ground.

SUTHERLAND.—In Washington, D. C., on the 12th instant, KATE B., wife of Dr. Charles Sutherland, United States Army, and daughter of the late Judge Brewer, of Annapolis, Md.

BITTER COLD WEATHER ADDS ITS additional discomforts to those which always belong to a washing-day. All these are ameliorated and abridged, and a saving of clothing, temper, and time effected by the use of a Clothes-Wringer. We keep several kinds for sale, but particularly recommend those having cog-wheels as having proved themselves to be the most durable. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

RAT—TAT—TAT! — WE HAVE VARIOUS patterns of Door Knockers, and some very heavy ones suitable for gates. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT AROMA-SAVING COFFEE Roaster and several other styles, and various patterns of Coffee Mills, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7§

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES,
superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES,
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH street (West side).
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1mrp

CLOAKS AND FURS
NOW OPEN.
PARIS CLOAKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED,)
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN.
ALSO
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN.
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $4.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6.50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $6.50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.
The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes. 10 1 tuthsm

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, LINEN GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue.
On Wednesday,
November 14, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and attractive assortment of desirable and seasonable goods.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FINE IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FURS.
We will sell by catalogue.
On Wednesday,
November 14, at 10 o'clock, a very large and attractive assortment of fine Furs, consisting in part of sets and single pieces of fine real Mink, Sable, Superior Squirrel, Russian Sable, French Mink, American Fitch, American Mink, etc.
Also, full assortment of Ermine and Squirrel Furs, for children and misses. 11 12 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. Scott, Jr.

Sale at No. 29 S. Sixth street.
STOCK OF A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
On Wednesday Morning,
14th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 29 S. Sixth street, the entire stock of stationery of James J. Martin, comprising Blank Books, Memorandum and Pass do., Tucks, Note, Bill, and Letter Paper, large and small Envelopes, Faber's Lead Pencils, David's Ink, Inkstands, etc., comprising a full and general assortment.
Also Fixtures, Glass Show-case, Fire Proof and lease of premises for three years. 11 12 2t

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday Evening,
14th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of Modern Oil Paintings of varied and pleasing subjects, comprising Landscapes, River and Mountain Scenery, etc.
Now open for examination. 11 12 2t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
J. L. CAPEN
9 1 stuth3mrp] at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

Recovery of Mr. Prentice.

Mr. George D. Prentice, senior editor of the Louisville *Journal*, acknowledges the sympathy of the press during his recent illness, in the following felicitous manner:—

"Our heartfelt thanks are due to very many of our brethren of the press for their kind notices of us during our late illness. Their sympathy soothed and cheered and strengthened us. It seemed to throw a calm and lovely light upon the world, and make us wish to linger still among our fellow-men. There is much that is beautiful and holy and hallowing in sickness. Its influences are purer and better than those of health. Indeed, the feebleness of the body is often the health of the soul. We see and hear what we may not in the season of our physical strength. Myriad spirits of air flutter over the dividing line between the two worlds, uttering to mortal beings the tones they have learned in heaven. As we move downwards upon the sombre and mysterious pathway that leads to the door of the tomb, we behold, as from the depths of a shadowy well and cavern, the pale serenities of floating stars, all invisible in the glare and sunshine of the upper air, and their sacred and blessed light need never fade from the spirit."

Crosby Opera House Art Association.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:—Having seen in the *Herald* a letter impugning my motives and those of the managers of the Crosby Opera House Art Association in not at once closing their books, might I request you to allow me the liberty of making a brief reply to it?

The time since the subscription lists were first opened is barely four months—a period far shorter than that in which any Art Union of even one-tenth its magnitude has ever completed the disposal of its shares.

Up to the present more than one-half of the whole number of certificates have been disposed of. But will your correspondent permit me to ask him whether himself, his friends, or the public generally would be contented with my action were I to bring the Crosby Art Association to an immediate close, retaining the unsold shares in my own hands? At its first commencement I determined to hold no certificates in my own possession at the closing of the books.

My reason for this was that I wished to avoid every possibility of anything like doubt in the minds of the subscribers as to the honesty and justice of the final result. For the same reason the committee selected by the management, who have kindly consented to superintend the drawing, and who are composed of the wealthiest and most influential mercantile residents in Chicago, concurred with me. But from previous inexperience in the complicated details of so large a scheme, I am free to confess that myself and the management were unable to determine the time required for carrying it to a termination with any degree of certainty. Consequently I cannot but think that when the public has repeatedly allowed nine or ten months for the completion of the share lists of infinitely smaller art associations, we scarcely presume too much upon their kindness when we require somewhat more time than that which has elapsed since July last.

Let me, however, assure your correspondent and the others for whom he speaks, that the day for the drawing will be fixed within a few days after the returns from the various agents in different parts of the country for October have been received, and I may honestly affirm that it is my wish, even more than his, that the day shall be determined as immediately as possible. U. H. Crosby.

More Discoveries of the Sir John Franklin Expedition.

The captain and part of the crew of the barque *Antelope*, of New Bedford, which was lost at Niantelik Island, on the 6th of October last, recently arrived at St. Johns, in steamers from Cumberland Inlet. The St. John's *Commercial Journal* says:—

The officers of the *Antelope* bring interesting information of discoveries made by Mr. C. F. Hall respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch, some silver spoons, and other relics supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learned that the remains of some of Franklin's men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. Hall to go and examine them, but as several vessels will winter in Repulse Bay, it is believed Mr Hall will secure assistance and push his way to where the remains are situated.

Charcoal Pegs for Actual Cautery.—The London *Lancet* favors the use of charcoal pegs for cautery. It says that when they are lighted they burn like a cigar, the end being somewhat pointed. They should be applied in a direct horizontal line, because pressure sideways would break the point. The composition is as follows:—Powdered charcoal, three hundred grains; nitrate of potash, twenty-two grains; gum tragacanth, seventy-five grains; water, three hundred and sixty grains. Mix into a mass, and roll in the shape of ordinary lead-pencil about three inches long. Very few ashes are yielded, and when any form they may be blown away, the current of air thus keeping up combustion.

A Spade Not a Spade.—A Paris letter-writer says:—"Greek words are now terribly the fashion. A lady told a friend of mine only yesterday that she had been 'much suffering,' had sent for Rover, and after a serious discussion, and the exhibition of sal volatile, she had recovered. 'Effectively, then,' said my friend, 'Madame has been very ill!' 'Very ill, my friend! I had one foot at least in the valley of the shadow of death.' 'And your disease? Cholera?' 'No, monsieur, kephalalgie.' 'Indeed!' says puzzled but sympathizing friend, 'that was terrible. He went home, and found that the Greek word only implied headache. Calling a spade a spade is fast going out of fashion."

Cornish Antiquities.—A remarkable "fogou, or artificial cavern, has been discovered and partly opened at Troveneage, in Cornwall, England. It has been traced from its commencement—unroofed for about twenty-eight feet, and roofed for rather more than six feet. The excavation terminates at a small doorway or lintelled opening, and close by this, an the left hand side, a narrow passage, through which a man may creep, leads into a low arched chamber, about fifteen feet long, twelve feet broad, and from three and a half to four feet high. There is every appearance of the continuation of the cave beyond the doorway, and it will be followed up.

The Prussian Mercantile Fleet.—The whole merchant fleet of Prussia before the war consisted of one thousand six hundred and sixty-five ships of all dimensions, the greater number of small tonnage, employed in the coasting trade. At the present time ten thousand two hundred and two vessels sail under the Prussian flag or Prussian protection.

"Rousing" Preaching.—The Sunday evening lectureship of St. James', Aldgate, in the diocese of London, has become vacant. The following are the conditions:—"Income from voluntary contributions, depending entirely upon the popularity of the lecturer. Evangelical sentiments and an earnest, rousing style of preaching are indispensable."

—The *Opinion Nationale* lately announced the death of a gentleman of immense wealth, who owed his fortune to his hat! The story is as follows:—In the year 1816, a poor man named Moulin, a turner by trade, travelled the country barefooted, and with his pack on his shoulders, in search of work; and happening to pass through the village in which was situated the great machine manufactory of Messrs. Bouton & Weill, he applied to them for employment. Mr. Bouton, seeing his wretched appearance, was not prepossessed in his favor, and refused to give him work, when, all at once, as the poor man was about to depart, his attention was attracted to his hat. "Halloo! my good man, what sort of a hat is that you have on?" "A wooden one, sir." "A wooden hat! Let me look at it. Where did you buy it?" "I made it, sir," replied the turner. "Made it! How?" "I turned it, sir." "Well, but the lathe turns articles of a round form, and this is oval." "That's true, sir," answered the workman; "but I made it all the same. I displaced the centre bit, and I then turned as I liked. I have a long way to go, and I wanted a hat which would not get injured by rain," etc. Mr. Bouton saw at once that the journeyman turner had unknowingly made a great discovery, that of the "eccentric" motion. He engaged him as a workman in his manufactory, where, by means of his intelligence and good conduct, Moulin gained a fortune, which, later on, enabled him to become proprietor of the vast establishment of Messrs. Bouton & Weill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [1031ec2mr

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 26§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 520§

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 19 mw6m

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.

Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.

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No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECONDHAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

NEW ROUTE
TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11·00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7·00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2 45 P. M., connecting with

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.

For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE
No. 828 CHESNUT Street,
OR AT THE DEPOT,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
H. F. KENNEY,
11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 18 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1.40, $1·50, $1·75.
E. DIXON
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2§rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President.
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. [11 7 tf

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m]

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.

Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 tulm

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf§p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8 30§ No 1132 MARKET Street.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.

The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.

THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT

Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is

THE BEST SHIP PAINT.

It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.

Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.

ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 8 25

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 16 20 tjl

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
21 No. 114 MARKET Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz.:—

		Head Bocks.		
At Boston, Mass.	from	200	to	500
Providence, R. I.	from	300	to	500
New Haven, Conn.	from	300	to	600
New York City, N. Y.	from	4 000	to	6,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from	3,000	to	3,500
Pittsburg, "	from	100	to	200
Frederick, Maryland.	from	1,000	to	1,500
Cumberland, "	from	500	to	600
Baltimore, "	from	1 500	to	2 000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500	to	2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2 500	to	4,000
Antietam, "	from	4 000	to	7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from	100	to	200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.),	from	200	to	500
Washington, D. C.	from	20 000	to	25.000
Alexandria, Virginia.	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12,000	to	16,000
Winchester "	from	5,000	to	8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000	to	11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,600	to	4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700	to	1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from	15,000	to	20,000
Newbern, North Carolina.	from	1,000	to	1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25 000	to	3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500	to	600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Charleston, South Carolina.	from	500	to	1,000
Florence, "	from	500	to	3,500
Hilton Head, "	from	2 000	to	2,500
Beaufort, "	from	1 000	to	1 500
Savannah, Georgia.	from	1,000	to	1,500
Marietta, "	from	4 000	to	7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000	to	13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500	to	2 000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700	to	1 000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	2 000	to	3,000
Barrancas, Florida.	from	500	to	1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana.	from	3,000	to	4 000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2 000	to	2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500	to	600
Brownsville, Texas.	from	500	to	600
Brazos Santiago, "	from	200	to	300
Natchez, Mississippi.	from	1,200	to	2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15,000	to	25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000	to	6 500
Memphis, Tennessee.	from	8 000	to	12 000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2,000	to	3,000
Nashville, "	from	15 000	to	20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from	3,000	to	4 500
Stone River, "	from	4,000	to	5 000
Chattanooga, "	from	6,000	to	10 000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500	to	3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Louisville, Kentucky.	from	4,000	to	5 000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Lexington, "	from	1 000	to	1 200
Cairo, Illinois.	from	6,000	to	8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000	to	4 500
Springfield, "	from	600	to	1,200
Quincy, "	from	200	to	300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200	to	2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana.	from	800	to	1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200	to	3,000
Jackson, Michigan.	from	100	to	200
Cincinnati, Ohio.	from	700	to	1,000
Columbus, "	from	300	to	2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio.	from	300	to	400
Johnson's Island, Ohio.	from	200	to	300
St. Louis, Missouri.	from	4 000	to	5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000	to	1 500
Davenport, Iowa.	from	100	to	200
Keokuk, "	from	800	to	1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas.	from	2,000	to	2 500
Fort Smith, "	from	1 200	to	1,500
Omaha, N. T	from	1,400	to	2,000
San Francisco, California.	from	200	to	1,000

2 The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4 Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6 The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN's ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

Coffin Furniture.

A report on the resources of Birmingham and the Midland Hardware Districts treats of the manufacture of coffin fittings and ornaments. We quote:—

It is strange to observe the influence of taste and fashion, and even of nationality, in the character of mortuary ornamentation. The metropolitan undertaker rejects convex or raised coffin breastplates. He patronizes not "improved" designs. He hates plates to handles, and ignores screws wherewith to fasten them so long as a nail is to be had. He abhors lace. He demands that his plates shall be of white metal. He paints not the name of the occupant on the coffin, as do our unenlightened provincial artists, but pricks it on with a punch in a series of dots on the place, which he then smears over with black varnish. On the other hand, the Celtic taste of the Green Isle of the West affects gilded ornament for the funeral chest, round which the wake is held and the "keen" chanted.

The Gael and Scot and half-Cymri of the west of England also participate in the desire for gilt, although the pure Cymri of Wales prefers the magpie mixture of black and white. It is only the melancholy Anglo-Saxon who chooses the sadness of unmitigated black. The prices of coffin furniture vary even more widely than the fashions. The pauper reposes in a coffin the mountings of which cost little more than 4d. a set. The well-to-do citizen demands adornments to the value of 8s. or 10s., while your landed gentleman or church dignitary carries mountings with him to his brick grave or family vault to the value of £5 or £6 sterling. Very marvellous are the designs of these adornments—these cherub heads, bodiless but winged, though guillotined, still smiling and puffy-cheeked—this tall damsel, trumpet in hand, about to announce the crack of doom thereon—this disconsolate, but no less classical matron, embracing the urn over which the cypress, if indeed it be not a weeping willow, is drooping so impossibly—these terrible pagan inverted torches, symbolic of a fire that is quenched and of naught beyond, if it be not a fire unquenchable—these serpents of eternity diligently engaged forever in the mastication of their own indigestible tails—these amorphous things that stand for the "restful poppy," or flowers emblamatic of the frailty of life. Who shall tell how architecture—classical, Gothic, and barbaric—has been ransacked to furnish the ornamentation of coffin, breast, foot, and handle plates? What heterogeneous hash of design has helped to disguise the metallic face? * * The blacking used is Pontypool varnish for the bright portions, the dead being a vegetable black ground with turpentine and a "drier." The japanning is done entirely by women, and the varnish is dried in a japanner's stove. External coffin nails are made of cast iron by cast nail manufacturers, the small pins with which the lace is attached being cut in the same manner as ordinary cut nails.

More expensive varieties of mounting are made of Britannia metal or brass, occasionally electro-plated or gilt. In these the plates are cut out of sheet or Britannia metal, or sheet brass hammered, the handles being also of brass. Occasionally a set of coffin-furniture is executed in bright brass, in the medieval style, with the shield emblazoned, etc., at a cost of from £20 to £25. This, however is quite an exceptional case, the friends even of lords temporal and spiritual rarely caring to incur the additional expense. It is said that as much as from sixty to eighty tons of block tin are consumed annually in Birmingham in the manufacture of coffin-lace. The number of workpeople employed in the manufacture has not been accurately ascertained, but it is stated, on good authority, to be about 150. The number of manufacturers is twelve. Girls are employed, who make from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week. Women, as blackers, make from 10s. to 12s., payment being made by the piece. The men, who also all work by the piece, make from 18s. to 20s.; superior workmen (who cut away the surplus metal, etc.) from 20s. to 25s. or 30s.; boys, "up" in the trade, from 5s. to 7s. per week. "Coffin furniture discount" has passed into a proverb. While the old gross prices per set have remained unchanged on the manufacturer's list, competition has advanced the discounts to such an extent that the net cost generally represents considerably less than a third of the nominal charge. Far be it from us, however, to reveal the mysteries of the trade. The large consumer is entitled to stand on a better footing than the retailer, and the retailer than the public.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails

"EDINBURGH"	Saturday, November 17
"ETNA"	Wednesday, November 21
"CITY OF BOSTON"	Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK"	Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"	Saturday, December 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE

TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR	On Saturday
MONTEREY	On Wednesday
HAVANA	On Saturday
MISSOURI	On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins	$6 and $8		
CHARLESTON, cabin	$25.	Second class	$13
SAVANNAH, cabin	25.	Second class	13

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS	
First cabin	$60. Second cabin	$40. Second class	$32
First cabin	60. Second cabin	40. Second class	28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. —The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and

About 19 000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT

7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope,
Bed Sacks,	Rags, etc.
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of
General D. H. RUCKER.
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,

22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to pay Samuel Sweeny, Assessor of the Second Ward, for extra services.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Samuel Sweeny, Assessor of the Second Ward, for services rendered by him in reassessing the Second Ward, under the direction of the Court of Common Pleas, and the warrant for the same shall be drawn by the City Commissioner.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Make an Appropriation for the Payment of the Laborers and Carters of Messrs. Hill & Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the City," recently passed by Councils, and now in the hands of the Mayor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents ($6589 38-100), appropriated by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, shall be paid to the laborers and carters named and embraced in the pay-roll for the month of June, A. D. 1866, of Messrs. Hill & Smith, contractors, for labor performed in cleansing the streets of the Northern District of the city of Philadelphia, and to no other person or persons: Provided said pay-roll, duly sworn to, be placed in the hands of the Clerks of Councils immediately on the passage of this ordinance; and provided further, that all persons who fail or neglect to make their claim on said fund for the space of thirty days from the passage of this ordinance, shall be excluded from the benefit of said appropriation, and shall be debarred from ever making any claim to any part or portion of the said appropriation.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION Relative to Cadbury Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to locate upon the public plans of the city a street sixty feet in width, to be called Cadbury avenue, said avenue to be placed so that the west line thereof shall be at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet from the east line of Broad street, and extend northward parallel with said Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Hunting Park.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Lay Water Pipe on Noble street, in the Fourteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipes on Noble street, from Fairteenth street to the works of Messrs. Stuart, Peterson & Co.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this tenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the City to Make a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to the Superintendent of City Railroads for 1866.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of one hundred dollars from Item 4 (new materials) to Item 2 (rent of office) in the annual appropriation to the Superintendent of the City Railroads for the year 1866, made by ordinance approved December 16, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this tenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package. Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

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NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s

COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them. they cost but ten cents No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL. 2 2§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President,
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tl2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·30

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.— Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M

Salem at 6·30 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6 10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 6, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10 14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·49, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6 35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9 33 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.— FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M.	& 11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M.	& 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 19 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 ¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY— The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 19§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

BURLINGTON, N. J., November 11, 1866.—I notice in your issue of Saturday evening the following:—

"We grant that Georgia was one of the original States; but we deny that Georgia as it stands to-day is the same Georgia which in 1789 ratified the old Constitution. The chain of continuity has been broken."

How strange it is that the editorial fraternity thus permit a partisan spirit to blind them to the plainest principles of constitutional law!—nay, to make them inconsistent with the earlier record of the Republican party. Once a State, always a State. A State cannot re-enter the Congressional womb and be born again. Nor does the fact that the citizens of that State, or any other Southern State, were in rebellion, alter the principle, simply because the citizens while in rebellion can do no valid act or thing. A State, in its character of a political body or existence, having, as such, rights, powers, and duties, which it can enforce, exercise, and perform only through the agency of persons, who, being duly authorized, may, in reference to such rights, powers, and duties, represent, act for, and bind the political body called the State, is one thing; and persons who, in relation to matters over which the State has no power, do not and cannot bind the State, but who, by unlawfully attempting to represent the State, may and do render themselves liable for their own acts, is another and a very different theory. There was no change of the Constitution by the Rebellion in the South. Those who were in duty bound to support the Constitution before the Rebellion, if they are in existence, are bound to support it still. The duty of allegiance remains as it was before the war. Suppose a county in your State, as one of them did, creates an insurrection, and it is put down, does it not remain the same county still? You punish the individual for treason and rebellion under the Constitution and laws of your State, but dare you pretend that the State Legislature, in the absence of all constitutional and legislative provisions, may impose conditions precedent to its readmission as a county, or deny the county representation in the Legislature? And the case of a sovereign State is much stronger than that of a county, which is a mere municipal dependency. And yet this is what the Republican party contends for in regard to the late revolted States. The Constitution has provided for the punishment of the individual citizen engaged in treason; but then he can only be punished in the way provided for in that instrument. There is no provision to punish a State, as you appear to suppose. And certainly Congress has no right to refuse representation under the pretense that it is the judge of the election and qualification of its own officers. Treason is not a disqualification, because the Constitution and the laws before this Rebellion happened had not made treason a disqualification, and Congress has no constitutional power to add to the punishment of a crime already committed. Some people say that it is preposterous to attempt to distinguish between a State and the people of a State. But the legal distinction is plain, and must be strictly kept in view. If we say that the State owns a certain tract of land, we mean that the title is in the organized political existence called the State. All the persons in the State put together do not own the land. If we say that the State has a right to send Senators and Representatives, we mean that the organized political existence has the right, and not the people aggregate. Rebellion does not destroy the organism of a State any more than it destroys the organism of a county where insurrection breaks out. It is strange that men who should be informed upon these constitutional questions should fall into such egregious blunders.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph—Gentlemen:—While the usefulness of our public schools is very generally felt and acknowledged, the pecuniary value, in the eyes of our City Councilmen, of the work performed by the teachers therein, is not so extensively known. The merits of a school are sometimes considered to be owing to the exertions of the teacher.

The following is a simple and accurate statement of facts, from memoranda taken from the last report of the Board of Control. There are at present 1217 female teachers in the various grammar, secondary, and primary schools of our city; of this number, more than one-sixth receive a weekly recompense of $5·76 in paper currency.

The next grade, numbering likewise nearly one-sixth of the whole number, receive $6·15 weekly. In the next two grades there are precisely four hundred and thirty-four ladies, who receive either $6·92 or $7·30 per week. One hundred and eighty-six (186) principals of primary schools receive $7·65 per week. Thus (1040) one thousand and forty teachers in Philadelphia are actually endeavoring to live at the present time on salaries varying from $5·76 to $7·65 per week! A fashionable dressmaker clears double the last sum every day!

The principals of our female grammar schools, many of whom are highly educated, fine classical scholars, and accomplished linguists, receive the handsome sum of $14·42 weekly, which is less than what is paw cheerfully and willingly paid to an expert mechanic.

The young lady who receives $5·76 per week pays, let us suppose, but $4·50 for her board, $1 to a washerwoman, and she has a balance in hand of 26 cents per week, or $3·12 per quarter, to provide shoes, clothing, etc. etc., and, in case of sickness, to meet a doctor's bill and pay all incidental expenses.

Each teacher is required by law to have forty-five or fifty pupils under her charge; and, during many months of the year, the lower divisions of our schools contain seventy or eighty scholars. How pleasant a thing it is, therefore, to learn that there are ladies in the city charitable enough to perform all the arduous duties of the profession at a cost to the city of one cent per day for the instruction of each child! No other city can boast of similar moral excellence and disinterestedness. Our schools are, and deserve to be, the pride of our city; and they will continue to be so while under the care of those who can truly say that they are not influenced by selfish or mercenary motives in devoting time, thought, and labor to the cause of education. Let Councils enhance, therefore, the glory and nobleness of the teachers' vocation by declaring that henceforth it is inexpedient and unwise to pay any salary whatever to a member of the profession—a position in one of our public schools being in itself a sufficient reward.

November 7, 1866. TEACHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOGUMIL DAWISON AS "RICHARD III."—Bogumil Dawison played "Richard III" last evening at the Academy, and played the deuce with it. Such a wholesale *murder* of Shakespeare has never been attempted within our recollection, and such a positively *bad* piece of acting we have never witnessed, in all our experience, on the stage. It had not a single redeeming trait in it. It was bad at the beginning, worse in its progress, and abominable at its close. The play itself, too, was so hacked, altered and emasculated generally, as to leave hardly a skeleton of Shakespeare's splendid creation; and it was a positive insult to the intelligence of the audience to give such a version of so well known a production. How, in the name of all that is consistent, the critics of the so-called metropolis of New York could see anything to admire in Dawison's "Richard," we are at a loss to imagine; for, in sober truth, it could have been performed better by the veriest dunce that ever essayed the character in the worse conducted of our "spout-shops." We sincerely hope that Mr. Dawison will never attempt it again, unless, indeed, he takes a pleasure in vainly endeavoring to *burlesque* a creation that he seems not to have the intelligence to comprehend. The "support" extended to the "great tragedian" last evening, with the exception of "Queen Ann" (which character was splendidly performed), was *almost* as bad as "Richard" himself; and, as a consequence, the "ensemble" of the play was the "richest and rarest," perhaps, of any on record. We hope to never look upon its like again; and as last night was the last of Dawison in Philadelphia, we think we certainly never shall.

The French "Pharmacopœia."—The last issue of the French "Pharmacopœia" appeared in 1837, but a new edition has just been prepared, the result of the labors of an imperial commission during the last three years. In addition to the changes rendered necessary by the progress of science, the formulæ have been drawn up, as far as possible, in accordance with those of neighboring countries, and an appendix has been added, containing foreign formulæ of recognized value. The new edition is, therefore, regarded by its authors as the first approach towards a universal pharmacopœia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 13.

The Rollins-Spooner Controversy.

The contest between Spooner and Rollins for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, continues unabated. Rollins has the support of Secretary McCulloch, who desires his retention, but Spooner has the ear of the President, and his friends confidently predict that his nomination will be made before the end of the week. General Cominger, of Ohio, another candidate for the same position, has withdrawn, but another candidate, Green Adams, has been brought out.

He claims to be from Philadelphia, but is a Kentuckian, and for some years past has held a clerkship in Washington. His backers are a few of the prominent Johnson leaders of Philadelphia, but their influence will not amount to much, and Adams, it is thought, has little chance of success.

The President Will Not Appoint Democrats.

In a conversation a few days ago with a prominent politician, the President is reported to have declared emphatically that he would not appoint to office men who had voted against Lincoln, if he knew it. He would appoint war Democrats, like Dix and others, but those who had not acted with the party at the last Presidential election could not expect to be appointed to important positions.

He felt grateful to the Democrats for the manner in which they had sustained his policy recently, but they did it from principle, and should not expect, as a consideration, to be rewarded with offices. The President is believed to be actuated by a more conciliatory spirit towards Congress since the result of the late elections.

Claims of the "Reconstructed" at the War Department.

Quite a number of claims have recently been presented to the War Department from citizens of the Rebel States, asking for rent and compensation for the use of their houses, barns, and other property, by our troops during the war. These claims have begun to assume formidable proportions, and if allowed in the first instance, there would be no end to them, as they would reach hundreds of millions of dollars. The War Department, however, has summarily ruled them out. The parties interested threaten to appeal to the President, and even to Congress, but it is not likely they will get much "compensation" there.

The Impeachment Question.

The question of impeaching the President seems to be regarded as a threat to keep him straight in the traces, but there is no real probability that it will be done. The more violent will insist upon it, but the majority will not proceed to this extremity.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

The wholesale removals and appointments of internal revenue officers has have a most injurious effect on the business of the Department, which it is thought will cause a thorough investigation to be made as soon as Congress meets. The adjustment of the accounts of removed officers will be delayed for years unless a more energetic system is adopted. Bills of assessors and collectors for stationery and printing, which have been regularly filed in the Bureau for nearly a year past, have not been acted on, and there is no telling when they will be. Besides, other claims and business which should long since have been settled remain unattended to, and there is little prospect of improvement while the present wild hunt after office continues. This evil is not the fault of the present Commissioner, who has been powerless to prevent the numerous changes which have been so recklessly and unnecessarily made.

Treaty with the Juarez Government.

The draft of a treaty between the United States and the Juarez Government has already been prepared, and it is proposed to submit it to the Senate soon after Congress meets, as the reception of the feelers put out through the press indicates that the people of the country are not averse to the project. The Administration now believes it will be sustained by the people in guaranteeing material aid to the support of the Juarez Government for a territorial consideration.

The original plan was that General Grant should accompany Minister Campbell to Mexico. He had signified a disposition to do so, and it was only at the last moment that he declined. Much less confidence was felt in General Sherman's discretion than in Grant's, but it was deemed necessary so give the Commission the significance of some distinguished military presence.

Lobbyists at Work.

The Western lobby, in behalf of the appointment of General Spooner to the place of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are persistently at work, but do not seem to make much headway. Their argument for the displacement of Commissioner Rawlins is that his decisions favor Eastern interests.

An effort is being made to displace Mr. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions.

The indictment submitted to the grand jury against Sanford Conover, for perjury, covers forty-seven pages of foolscap. The jury has not returned a true bill.

The Shooting Stars Did Not Come to Time.

The great meteoric display did not come off last night, but the watchers at the National Observatory saw and marked the track of nearly 400 meteors in the course of the night.

The Pardon Commissioners Receive the Cold Shoulder.

The President has declined to formally receive the Mississippi Commissioners who come in behalf of the Mississippi Legislature to ask the pardon of Jeff. Davis. They have sent to the President the resolutions of the Legislature, and will, at eleven o'clock to-morrow, call at the White House to pay their respects to the President informally.

FROM BALTIMORE THIS P. M.

The Decision of Judge Bartol—The New Commissioners to Take Office Immediately—The Recent Election a Nullity, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Judge Bartol delivered his opinion at noon to-day in the habeas corpus case of Young and Valliant, the new Police Commissioners, and Sheriff Thompson, sustaining Governor Swann in appointing the new Police Board, and Sheriff Thompson in obeying the orders thereof, in summoning the *posse comitatus*, and declaring the old Police Board acting in violation of law, and Messrs. Young and Valliant to be the legally constituted Board; and holding Messrs. Young and Valliant to give five thousand dollars bail each not to take by violence the papers and property now in the hands of the old Board.

His opinion occupied nearly one hour in delivering, and was very able. The opinion also declares that the old Board have been acting in violation of law, and against the authority of the Governor. The new Board will go into office no doubt immediately, without further resistance.

There is no doubt the late election, under the old Board, was a nullity, and illegal.

Collision in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, November 13.—While coming up the harbor this morning, the steamer *Zodiac*, from Philadelphia, ran into and sank the fishing schooner *Mary J. Yates*, of Boston. The crew were taken off before she went down, and were brought to Boston on the steamer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maguire Homicide.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

Cross examined—The tent belonged to the mess that were in it; Maguire belonged to it; my tent was next but one; I suppose there were about nine or ten in the tent; of the men he drove out some belonged to the tent and others did not; I don't remember anything he said; we were guarding substitutes and conscripts then; he was not on duty that day as I remember; I wasn't either; I don't think he was at roll-call in the morning; I was.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett sworn—I am a sister of William A. Maguire, and the grand-daughter of William Anderson; my grandfather exhibited symptoms of insanity, and was sent to several insane asylums; I have known William all his life; he always visited my house during his early life; once, at my house, when my mother was correcting him, he went on as though she were going to kill him, although she only raised a stick at him; he was very violent and his eyes glared; I didn't see my brother but on Friday, the day preceding the affair; his conduct that night was peculiar; his behavior was strange, and I looked in his face, and his eyes were glaring; he left abruptly; I saw him in prison when he was chained to the floor; his eyes were the same as I had noticed the Friday before; I went to the prison with mother, and saw his violent conduct; mother said, here is your sister come to see you, and he said I want nothing to say to her; he turned his neck to me; I saw him break his table up, and sing and dance and whistle; his conduct was very strange indeed; I have been attending Court during this entire trial, and was taken sick on Saturday afternoon.

This witness was in very feeble health, and had to be brought to Court in a carriage.

Jacob Omensetter sworn—I reside in Wilmington, Del.; I was in the army with the prisoner; I remembered the occasion mentioned by Mr. McIlven; we were all sitting in the tent talking, when the prisoner seized a sword and drove us all out of the tent; he was out of his head; his eyes were very glassy; we caught him, and put him on a bunk; he continued in this state nearly all night; when he was not in this condition he was a good soldier, kind and familiar.

Cross-examined—This happened in the evening; there were candle lights in the tent; I saw his eyes after he was taken into the tent; he hurt nobody with the guard; he was sitting up talking with the rest of us when this came on him; I cannot tell what was said by him or any of the rest of the boys; we had no duty to perform next; I think he was reported for so acting, but was not tried; I asked him nothing about it because I knew what his condition was.

John Hall sworn—I served William A. Maguire his meals part of the time while he was in prison; while I was giving him his meals I took particular notice of his situation; I have seen him in his sanest moments, and in his most insane moments; his conduct during these two periods was entirely different; I was somewhat critical in my observation of this young man; I saw him chained in the cell; I have seen him naked in winter; at times he would recognize me, and again he would not; he would sometimes throw his food in a bucket under the hydrant; I would also notice the peculiar expression of his eyes at times; they would seem as if flying; I have noticed a great prostration in him after the attack had passed off; his mind was as feeble as that of a child; he would say that I had poisoned his tea, and would refuse to take what I would offer him; part of the furniture of his cell was brought over to my house to save it from destruction; I always noticed a peculiar politeness he always practiced towards me preceding these attacks.

Cross-examined—I lived opposite the prison; these meals were cooked in my house; when I lived there I was in the habit of doing this for the prisoners.

Captain George W. Curry—I am the brother-in-law of the prisoner; I reside at No. 1710 Webster street; I have known the prisoner eleven years; I was in the army three years; I was Captain of Company D, 4th Delware; I did not see him a great deal during his early childhood; he was in the same regiment with me, but not in the same company; I saw him on the Monday following this occurrence; I went into his cell with his father; as we entered he fell on his father's neck, and commenced weeping; I questioned him as to the deed he was charged with; he seemed to know nothing of it; his manner was strange and his language incoherent; I visited him in prison frequently after June, 1865, after I had been mustered out of the service; I told him I didn't think his trial would come off soon.

Mrs. Isabella Maguire sworn—I am the aunt of William Maguire; I didn't see him much during his early life; I saw him in prison once a week when he was sane, and twice a week when insane; when I first went there he didn't know me, as he hadn't seen me since he was a child; afterwards he always treated me very kindly; during his fits of violence I went to the cell and looked through the hole, and saw the things scattered around on the floor, and he going on at a terrible rate; Mr. Grubb opened the door and let us in; he wouldn't take any notice of any one; he was very violent that day; this conduct continued about seven weeks; I would say to him, "Willie, come, I want to say something to you;" he would walk away, and call me a wretch and a story-teller, and wouldn't say anything to me; in January, 1866, he had another attack; I went then and took a parcel of things down, in expectation of his receiving them; I went to his cell, and was surprised to see this insanity coming on him; his eyes had an expression of fierceness and wildness; he was then chained to the floor.

Mrs. Deuse sworn—I am not related to the prisoner; I never saw him before he was taken to prison; I have seen him sometimes three times a week there; I have been in the habit of attending to the wants of the prisoners in the County Prison; he was always very kind; sometimes he was melancholy; I visited him shortly after he was chained to the floor; he was very much depressed in mind; I always thought that he was in feeble health while confined in the prison; I frequently thought that he wasn't right in his mind.

Mr. Grubb, keeper of the prison, was then sworn, and testified as follows:—I have been prison keeper for twelve years; I had charge of William Maguire, the prisoner; I remember when he was first brought to the prison; I saw him with his hands to his head passing to and fro, the next day after he came to the prison; it was on Monday, the 5th of April; I had charge of him all the time; I noticed changes in his condition at different times. I first noticed symptoms of insanity in December, 1864; when he came to prison he was laboring under excitement; I tried to console him, but he wouldn't be consoled, and I made him; he said he wanted to seek consolation elsewhere, and that he had disobeyed his father's and mother's commands; this conduct continued until December, then he acted stranger, and I talked with him; he appeared to be apparently at a loss for words; he became at times violent and then he would calm down, and would appear to understand what I was saying to him; he would take his clothes off, and when I ordered him to put them on he would laugh at me; this conduct continued several weeks; I complained of his conduct to the superintendent, and I was ordered to put him in chains; I don't remember how long he was kept in them, but it was some weeks; while chained he was sometimes very calm and then again very wild; gradually the paroxysm went off; I last noticed it last January; in the meantime he had been found insane; last January, as usual, I went to his cell; he had a straw bed, well worn, and a chess box on which he was sitting in a nude state; I told him the Court had found him insane; he became very violent, and I had to put him in chains again; sometimes he would act as if he thought I was going to do him a wrong; I have heard his chains rattling through the night, sometimes at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock; when these fits of insanity were not upon him his conduct was very good indeed; he seemed religiously disposed, and would pray to God to forgive him; I never heard him use vulgar language, except when the spells were upon him; I was in the habit of observing him very closely, and would start upon him suddenly, but he would detect me; at one time he said, "What are you looking at me with that North American eye for—what do you mean?"

Cross-examined—When he said that he had disobeyed his father and mother, he also denied that he murdered the woman, but he felt the enormity of the charge.

Re-examined—The physicians who examined him were Drs. Klapp and Smith.

The Court then adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock.

The prisoner is more violent this morning than he has ever been before. At one time he attempted to get over the back of the box, but the movement was frustrated.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Jacob C. Freno vs. Francis Denny. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $600.

James Devereux vs. George A. McKinstry. An action to recover damages for failure to complete a ship according to contract. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud — Ephraim Washburn vs. Edwin A. Hendry—An action to recover for machinery sold and delivered at a saw mill. Defense that defendant was only the agent of the owner, and not personally responsible. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas — Judge Pierce.—Bates vs. Bates. Evidence in rebuttal is still being offered. Messrs. Goforth and Rosengarten for respondent, offered to submit the case without speeches or further testimony, but Messrs. Parsons and Dedrick refused to consent.

Arrival of the Steamer "Edinburgh."

NEW YORK, November 13.—The steamer *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult., has arrived.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Son's sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

100 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad	59·00
2 shares of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association	12·00
100 shares of the Mill Creek Coal Company	Passed
100 shares of the Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Company of Philadelphia	Passed
50 shares of the Erie and Susquehanna Coal Company	Passed
10 shares of the Mount Moriah Cemetery Association of Philadelphia	9·75
100 shares of the Merchant Insurance Company of Philadelphia	0·15
26 shares of the Burlington and Willingborough Turnpike Company	0·25
10 shares of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company	12·50
2 shares of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association	3·67
$2000 of the Loan of the Burlington Aqueduct Company	Passed
100 shares of the New Creek Company	0·50
1 share of the Logan Land Association	10·00
42 shares Buck Mountain Coal Company	Passed
Lot Section B, of Monument Square 80 Monument Cemetery	37·00
20 shares Reliance Insurance Company	47·50
16 bonds, $1000 each second mortgage Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, 7 per cent coupons payable 1st May, and 1st November	80 per c.
43 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	4·62½
6 shares American Anti-Incrustator Company	60·00
200 shares Moshannon Coal Company	Passed
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	34·00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	7·50
1 share Point Breeze Park	58·00
2 two-story brick buildings, Nos. 211 and 213 S. Fifth street	$5200, 5000
Three-story brick building, No. 138 S. Third street	16,000
Neat three-story brick residence, No. 216 N. Ninth street	11,800
2 five-story stores, Nos 16 and 18 N. Fifth street, 34 feet 2½ inches front	Bid 37,400
Valuable wharf and docks, Delaware avenue, south of Almond street, 98½ feet front on Delaware avenue	25,100
Five-story brick store, No. 235 S. Second street, with a five story brick building and a three story brick saw mill in the rear, No. 142 Dock street, $21,500	Not sold
Farm, 82 acres, Island road, Twenty-sixth Ward ¾ of a mile below the Blue Bell and opposite the Suffolk Park $210 per acre	Passed
Modern residence, Cherry street, west of Twentieth	6,700
Three story brick dwelling, No. 151 N. Sixteenth street	Passed
Three story brick dwelling, No. 415 S. Ninth street, $3750	Not sold
Two-story brick stable and coach-house, No. 1739 St. Joseph's avenue	2 800
Four-story brick residence, No. 1005 Filbert street	7 380
Two frame dwellings, No. 1411 Frankford road	2,950
Four story brick dwelling and two stores, Nos. 1115, 1117, and 1119 Spring Garden st. $19,000	Not sold
Lot, Coates street, west of Twenty-second	
Lot, Wallace street, west of Twenty-second	
Three-story dwelling No. 884 Marshall street south of Poplar, $4500	Not sold
Three story residence, No. 513 N. Sixth street, $10 400	Not sold
Three story residence, No. 1707 Mount Vernon street; 36 feet front $15 900	Not sold
Six three-story dwellings Bradford street, between Spruce and Pine and Sixteenth and Seventeenth	$1400 each
Seven irredeemable ground rents, $32, $184, $33, $36, $36, $38, and $36 a year each	Par
Three-story dwelling, Cherry street, west of Twentieth	

INTERESTING SCENE AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Brokers, this morning, John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, was introduced. The old hero is in his 73d year, but looks still hale and hearty. He was received with three cheers, given with a will, and sat with the Board during the whole morning, evidently much interested in what was going on. He did not however, speculate much in the fancies or other stocks.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Stocks are lower. Gold 145⅜; United States 5-20s, 109⅜; do. do. of 1864, 107⅛; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 34½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51½; Atlantic Mail, 112; Boston Water Power, 32⅞; Pacific Mail, 243½; New York Central, 115⅛; Erie Railroad, 82; Reading, 115⅞; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern 89½; Pittsburg and Erie, 91; Northwestern, 52⅝; do preferred 78; Toledo and Wabash, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¼; Alton, 10.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton dull, at 35½@37½ for Middlings. Flour quiet; 6000 bbls. sold; State, $8·75 to $12·25; Ohio, $11·25@13; Western, $8·80 to 11·80; Southern, $12·12½ to $17·12½. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn dull; 46,000 bushels sold; Western, $1·28@1·29. Pork quiet; prime, $22·50@23. Lard quiet, at 12½@14½c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$1000 5-20s 65 Je&J..109¾	100 sh Read....2d 57·94
$2000 Len 6s. 84..... 92½	100 sh do......b30 58
$1000 U S 10-40s....100½	100 sh do....s10 57·94
10 sh Leh Val....... 67½	100 sh do......... 57½
100 sh Ger Pas R..b5 31½	100 sh do......b60 58
100 sh do.......b5 31½	300 sh do.......b5 58
100 sh Leh Nav....s5 59¼	50 sh W Branch Cn 25
200 sh Susq Can..s30 15¾	100 sh Cata pf....... 28
3 sh 2d & 3d R R.. 90	
SECOND	BOARD
$10000 Susq Cn b-.... 67	$15000 U.S 7·30s, July 105¾
$200 5-20s 65Je&Jy.108½	$3000 Pittsb'g 5s..... 74½
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 102½	25 sh Leh Nav...... 59¼
$3000 City 6s old.... 98¼	100 sh Del Div....... 57½
$3000 W J bonds.... 88½	

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
OFFER
1000 Hats at 75 cents.
500 Hats at $1·00.
500 Hats at $2·00,

in Gladiator, Turban, Ristori, La Cataline, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of
MILLINERY GOODS,
At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.
FREEMAN & CO.,
10 26 2mrp] Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a large four-story brick Dwelling with double three-story back buildings having all the modern conveniences, No. 1406 ARCH street 24 feet 9 inches front, by 139 feet deep to CUTHBERT street. Apply to the Pennsylvania Company for Insuring Lives, etc., No. 304 WALNUT street. 11 10 3t

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE—170 ACRES, fifty miles south of Philadelphia, one and a half miles of two depots on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; 400 peach trees, fourth year's growth Must be sold. Address
BRIGHT & SON,
11 13 15 17 3t* Wilmington, Delaware.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA Captain Gramley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11 12 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

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BONNETS AND HATS,
LATEST STYLES.
EVERY VARIETY OF
BONNET MATERIALS
AND
TRIMMINGS.
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NEW ATTRACTIONS DAILY
IN
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Mademoiselle KEOGH, No. 904 WALNUT Street, has thoroughly organized her mammoth establishment, and is now in receipt, almost daily from her numerous corps of correspondents in Paris, of new and rare attractions in all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. Those who visit this fashionable emporium can procure the very latest styles, prior to their being offered for sale in any other Philadelphia establishment. [11 6 tuths3mrp

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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
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N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
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RICHMOND & FOREPAUCH'S
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TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.
Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.
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I have a large stock of every variety of
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
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A LARGE VARIETY
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VARYING IN PRICE FROM
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